THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Dak Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Eastern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, ⁰⁰ ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,683—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve,
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ... ... } Rs. 21 to Rs. 32-12 per doz. bottles
"Glentromie" ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday. 1889.
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J. Orman	6th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th "
BL	PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	20th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	27th "
BL	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	3rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	10th " Friday.
BL	GANGES	4203	800	T. J. Alderton	10th Sept.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	27th "
BL	ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	4th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F Browne	11th "
BL	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th "
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli	25th "
BL	PENINSULAR	5500	1000	J Orman	1st Nov.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	15th Aug.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	29th "
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	12th Sept.
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Brown	26th "
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	10th Oct.
KAISER-I-HIND	4003	700	W. Atkinson	24th "
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	7th Nov.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st July 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAV :

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Aug.	1st Sept.
MANILA	5,000	800	20th Aug.	20th Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	10th Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th August 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	660	5th Aug.
IMPERATRIX (new)	F. Egger	4,600	650	5th Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	10th Aug.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	C. Perini	3,800	550	14th August

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th June 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	W. Russell	3,380	14th August.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

ARMENIA	Geo Read	3,095	7th Sept.

THE above steamers will sail as above. Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess and have every comfort for first class passengers. All the state rooms are on the upper deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th July 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons. H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	J. Wilcox	4,100 500	5th Aug.
WORSLEY HALL	J. Verril	3,500 400	17th Aug.

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Bombay, 19th July 1889. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

THE S. S. "NIAGARA," Captain McCONOCHIE, of the above Line WILL SAIL in the middle of August, for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL. Good accommodation for first-class passengers and ample allowance of luggage.
For passage apply to
Messrs KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents MacIver Line,
Or to all other Passenger Agents.
34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 7th August, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linzah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on 4th August, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 2nd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 5th August, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 28th August.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

FOR RANGOON.

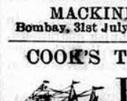
THE S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 7th August.

FOR MAURITIUS *VIA* ZANZIBAR.

THE S. S. "NEVASA," 2,950 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st July, 1889. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AIR GUNS.

No. 3 Gem Air Gun ... Rs. 45 each.
Slugs for do. ... " 2-4 per 1,000.
Darts for do. ... " 1-12 per doz.
Spare Springs for do. ... " 1-8 each.

THE QUACKENBUSH IMPROVED AIR GUN.
Rs. 32 and Rs. 40.

These Guns can be loaded and discharged with ease 15 times a minute. They shoot very accurately, and will penetrate ¼ inch of Pine at 50 feet.
Each Gun is supplied with 200 Shot and 6 Paper Targets.
Spare Shot for above, As. 8 per packet of 200,

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND COMPANY'S CLEARANCE SALE

WILL
COMMENCE AUGUST 1ST, 1889.
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.

WATSON & Co.,
1, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co., "
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALE OF RICE MILLS.

PURSUANT to a RESOLUTION PASSED at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders held in Coconada, on the 13th June, the RICE MILLS of the CORINGA COMPANY, Limited, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 19th August, at Coconada, at the godowns of Messrs Innes and Co.
The Mills, which are in full working order, consist of two main blocks containing all the machinery and appliances for making Raw and Boiled Rice. There are besides godowns, workshops, drying ground, and houses for the Managing Engineer and his assistants.
The mills can turn out 1,000 bags of unpolished Rice or 600 bags White Rice per day.
Besides the above there are about a dozen horizontal oil presses with all appliances for making Castor Oil, but not in working order.
Intending bidders will have to deposit the sum of Rs. 3,000 in the Bank of Madras, Coconada, in the name of the undersigned to entitle them to bid.
The ground on which the mills are built is held on a 99 years' lease from the Proprietor of the Nadavapilly Estate.
Full particulars of the term of Sale can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.
J. INNES,
Liquidator of the Coringa Company, Limited.
Cocanada, 1st July 1889.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

JEWELLERY.

THIS Branch of TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business receives special care and attention from the Management, who confine their dealings to FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURERS ONLY.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

	Rs. a. Rs.
BRACELETS—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	from 36 0 to 560
BROOCHES—Plain and worked Gold and Jewelled with Pearls, Diamonds, &c.	" 20 0 to 200
EARRINGS—The newest designs, all Gold and Jewelled	" 10 8 to 200
LOCKETS—Plain Bright or Dead Gold and Jewelled Diamonds, Pearls, &c.	" 50 0 to 225
NECKLETS—Various new and handsome patterns	" 100 0 to 400
COLLARETTES	" 250 0 to 300
DEMI-SUITES OF JEWELLERY, comprising Brooch and Earrings	" 40 0 to 280
LOCKET and EARRINGS	" 135 0 to 200
BROOCH PENDANT and EARRINGS	" 126 0 to 209
RINGS—Ladies' Keeper	" 20 0 to 28
Ladies' Jewelled plain Gipsy Tablet, half Hoop, &c., in a variety of chaste and elegant designs	" 30 0 to 400
Gentlemen's Plain Gold Signet and Diamond	" 40 0 to 400
CROSSES, plain or engraved, &c., &c.	from 50 0 to 70
SCARF PINS, all Gold or Jewelled	" 7 0 to 135
CHAINS, Ladies' or Gentlemen's Albert	" 75 0 to 200
PENCIL CASES, plain, engraved, engine-turned, or fluted, by Mordan	" 27 0 to 100
PEN and PENCIL CASES, engraved by Mordan	" 55 0 to 100
TOOTH PICKS	" 10 0 to 30
STUDS and LINKS, &c., comprising Collar Stud, 3 Shirt front Studs, and a pair of Sleeve Links	" 55 0 to 80
Skirt front Studs, set of 3 in case	" 13 8 to 18
LINKS, all gold, per pair, in case	" 35 0 to 60
GOLD WEDDING RINGS	" 25 0 to 30
PEARL SAFETY BROOCHES	... ...
PEARL NECKLETS	" 225 0 to 860
COMBINED PINS and STUDS	... ...
GOLD-MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS	" 18 0 to 27
GOLD WHISTLES	" 27 0 to 35
GOLD COMPASSES	" 40 0 to 75
SINGLE STONE DIAMOND EAR-TOPS	" 150 0 to 300

SILVER JEWELLERY.

	Rs. a. Rs.
BRACELETS and BANGLES, plain, engraved or chased	from 5 0 to 36
LOCKETS, plain, engraved or chased	" 7 0 to 22
NECKLETS	" 15 0 to 60
COLLARETTES	" 40 0 to 60
DEMI-SUITES, comprising Brooch and Earrings	" 12 0 to 26
EARRINGS	" 3 0 to 6
BROOCHES	" 4 8 to 16
SCARF PINS	" 1 0 to 7-8
CHAINS, Gentlemen's Albert	" 10 8 to 18
CHAINS, Ladies' Albert	" 9 0 to 17
PEN and PENCIL CASES by Mordan	" 6 0 to 18
TOOTH PICKS	" 2 4 to 5-8
STUDS, LINKS and COLLAR STUDS	" 10 0 to 16
SMELLING BOTTLES	from 5 0 to 75
SILVER MOUNTED PAPER KNIVES	" 12 0 to 32
SILVER MOUNTED TOILET BOTTLES	" 10 0 to 33
SILVER WRITING SETS	" 36 0 to 45
SILVER CIGAR CUTTERS	" 6 0 to 9
SILVER WHISTLES	" 6 0 to 7-8
SILVER MOUNTED PEN-HOLDERS	" 1 8 to 5
SILVER MOUNTED GLOVE STRETCHERS	" 31 8 each.
SILVER MOUNTED CURLING TONGS	" 27 0 each.
GENT'S SILVER CARD CASES	" 25 0 to 37-8
LADIES' SILVER CARD CASES	" 40 0 to 75
SILVER PURSES	" 54 0 each.

"HALL MARKED" SILVER GOODS.

	Rs. a. Rs.
GOBLETS	from 110 0 to 200
SALT CELLARS, set of 4 and 6, in case	" 85 0 to 160
KNIFE, FORK and SPOON, in case	" 60 0 to 70
KNIFE, FORK, SPOON and NAPKIN RING, in case	" 70 0 to 100
FORKS and SPOON, in case	" 35 0 to 40
MUGS	" 45 0 to 90
TEA, COFFEE or ICE SPOONS	" 50 0 to 65
CHILD'S BRUSH and POWDER BOX	" 45 0 to 50
MUFFINEERS (set of 3)	" 90 0 to 110
BUTTER DISHES	... ...
SILVER MOUNTED TEA SERVICES	from 115 0 to 130
SUGAR BOWLS and SIFTERS	" 75 0 to 90
PAP BOWLS and SPOONS	" 85 0 to 95
BOUQUET HOLDERS	" 40 0 to 50
CIGARETTE CASES	" 27 0 to 65
CIGARETTE CASES and MATCH BOXES	" 65 0 to 75
CIGAR CASES	" 95 0 to 105
CIGAR CASES and MATCH BOXES	... ...
CIGAR CASE, CIGARETTE CASE, and MATCH BOX	" 150 0 to 200
MATCH BOXES	" 15 0 to 25
TOBACCO BOXES	" 45 0 to 60

WEDDING PRESENTS,
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS,
SOUVENIRS, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,

No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

WE respectfully beg to inform that we have opened business as General Merchants, and would be glad to be patronized by the general public.
We have a very nice selection of the following goods :—

Hams.	Perfumery.
Bacon.	Fancy Goods.
Cheese.	Trichinopoly Cigars.
Fresh Oilmanstores.	Best Malacca Sticks.
Toilet and Invalids' Requisites.	Musical Fancy Goods.

And many other articles too numerous to particularise.
Our terms are moderate and we are strict to the motto.
" Small profits and quick returns."
We also beg to intimate that we are appointed sole agents for the
KEANE'S DARJEELING TEAS.

BULL AND COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
No. 1, Sirdars' Mansions, Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO, LD

MONSOON REQUISITES.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS,

Carefully and fashionably cut, a large assortment of neat patterns and approved shapes,
Rs. 21, 23, 25, 27, 30.
ALL SIZES IN STOCK.

UMBRELLAS.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TWILL SILK UMBRELLAS, good Natural and Silver Mounted Ivory Handles in great variety. Fox's Patent Steel Lock Rib Paragon Frames, combining extreme lightness with great strength.
From Rs. 12, 15, 17-8, to 40.
GOLOSHES.....Rs. 3 per pair.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500 " Express, 5 Do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450 " Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500 " Do.	Rs. 65.,

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS.
BRILLIANT IN TONE.
LIGHT AND ELASTIC TOUCH.
SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.
EXCELLENT FINISH.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
INSPECTION AND COMPARISON INVITED.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW PIANOFORTES
WITH TRANSPOSING APPARATUS.

THIS Apparatus is a most useful improvement recently introduced in a most perfect form. By a simple arrangement the Pitch can be lowered or raised a semi-tone, a tone, or several tones. In this manner Soprano or Tenor songs can be instantaneously transposed, so as to render the Accompaniment adaptable to Contralto, Baritone, or Bass voices. This advantage will be at once seen by all Singers.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., have just received a Stock of these Pianos, manufactured especially to suit the Indian Climate, with Solid Iron Frames, and they can confidently recommend them to stand the severest tests, as better Pianos have never before come to India.

PRICES IN EITHER AMERICAN, WALNUT, OR BLACKWOOD.

	Rs.
No. 1 (to change 2 semi-notes)	750
" 2 " 5 "	775
" 3 " 5 " to 1 Octave, with new Tuning Apparatus...	1,300

TERMS FOR HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & COMPANY. LD.

BOMBAY, Opposite the Clock Tower } AND { POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

WE have pleasure in calling particular attention to our new MEDICAL products, which in Europe and America have already obtained a lasting place in Therapy, and are acknowledged by all authorities as of the utmost importance in Pharmacy.

"SULPHONAL-BAYER."

The New Hypnotic, free from all after effects, causing a quiet, refreshing sleep and not acting narcotically.

$C_7 H_{16} S_2 O_4$

"PHENACETIN-BAYER."

The new Antipyretic and Antineuralgic. A most valuable remedy against Fever, Headache, Whooping Cough, Joint Rheumatism, Sunstroke, etc., etc.

$C_6 H_4 \begin{cases} NH.CH_3CO \\ O C_2 H_5 \end{cases}$

Both products can be obtained in original packing in 1 oz. and ½ oz. bottles from Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ld.; Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Ld.; Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.; Messrs. THOMSON and TAYLOR, or of any wholesale druggist.

Pamphlets will shortly arrive and will be posted to all Physicians and Surgeons.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.
IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. We refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for years, and has steadily gained in popular favour. The cures and has steadily gained in popu- of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, [illegible] Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.

The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."

The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door.
"It's Doctor Dratigan," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
T' was the Doctor, nothing more.

Oh! distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
Eagerly I wished to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains galore;
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these all ments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Rs. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS :—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE
F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Market.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS [illegible]
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Llnally, S. Wales.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.
THE ILFORD DRY PLATES
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THESE PLATES, manufactured by the Britannia Works Company, are well-known and approved of, being PERFECTLY RELIABLE and of very moderate price.

Size ...	...	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Rs. ...	...	1	1-6	2-4	4-0	7-8	10-8	19-0

THE NEW RAPID SERIES, the quickest Plates in the market.

Size ...	...	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12
Rs. ...	...	1-4	2-4	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0	23-0

THE SPECIAL ILFORD, Red Label.

Size ...	...	¼	5 by 4	6½ by 4¾	8½ by 6½	10 by 8
Rs. ...	...	1-8	2-8	3-12	6-8	11-0

EASTMAN'S PERMANENT BROMIDE PAPER.

Qualities—A—Smooth surface, thin paper.
B—Smooth surface, heavy paper.
C—Rough surface, heavy paper.
These papers may be used for positive printing or copying drawings by contract, also for enlargements, plain or working up in crayon, ink, water colours or oils, according as the taste or judgment of the operator may suggest. Each kind of paper is the same price.

Sizes of Sheet.	Rs. a.	Sizes of Sheet.	Rs. a.
4¼ by 3¼	0 9	12 by 10	5 0
6½ by 4¾	1 4	15½ by 12½	7 4
8½ by 6½	2 0	28 by 17	15
10 by 8	3 0		

POONA, Temple House, Camp & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & Co., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Building & Byculla Bridge.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT BUT 8, LAST NIGHT BUT 8,
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY,
GRAND MILITARY COMMAND NIGHT,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE PRESENCE OF
BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN,
COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT,
AND THE OFFICERS, BOMBAY GARRISON.
When will be produced,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST,
LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR-MAJOR.

FRIDAY,
GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS FANNY STANLEY,
When will be performed by request
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL DRAMA OF
EAST LYNNE.

SATURDAY,
FLOTOW'S BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH OPERA,
MARTHA.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s Music Warehouse.
Military, &c., in Uniform Half Price to
Pit Stalls and Pit only.
Doors open at 8-40 p.m. Overture at 9-15.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICES of the NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD., have been this day REMOVED to COLABA CAUSEWAY, adjoining the Apollo Hotel.

LYALL HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1889.

A DESIRE has been felt to get up some MEMORIAL which will mark permanently Dr. MACKICHAN'S SERVICES in regard to the WILSON COLLEGE. A meeting of the past and present Students of the Free General Assembly's Institution, of the Teachers and others connected with the Institution will be held on SATURDAY, the 3rd August, at 6 p.m., at Wilson College (Chowpatti), to consider what steps should be taken to secure the desired object. Gentlemen interested in the object are cordially invited to attend.

DHANJIBHAI MERWANJI.

Wilson College, Chowpati, 31st July 1889.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD., BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.

CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,000,

In shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.—Loans granted on the security of all descriptions of Property and Jewels at moderate Rates of Interest.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.—Deposits for Fixed Periods are received at the following advantageous rates, and receipts issued for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.
INTEREST PAID QUARTERLY OR HALF-YEARLY

6	per cent. per annum for 12 months certain.			
5	,,	,,	9	,,
4	,,	,,	6	,,
3	,,	,,	3	,,

SUMS OF Rs. 1,000 and upwards, for longer periods received at SPECIAL RATES.

All REMITTANCES should be made PAYABLE to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

LYAL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Colaba Causeway, Bombay, 1st Aug. 1889.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters, quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 ,,
MASTIFFS	£20 ,,
BOARHOUNDS	£20 ,,
BULL DOGS	£20 ,,
BULL TERRIERS	£10 ,,
FOX TERRIERS	£10 ,,
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 ,,
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 ,,
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 ,,

Apply
MR. CHAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
33, Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at usual rates by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

REMINGTON'S BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY.
BOOK DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 30th July, FOR SALE and CIRCULATION.

FICTION.	High Price. Rs. a.	Low Price. Rs. a.
Adventures of Dick Onslow; by W G Kingston	1 14	1 10
Captain Kangaroo; by J Evelyn	5 10	4 12
Derelict; by Claud Harding, R N	1 14	1 10
Decameron of Giovanni Boccaccio	1 14	1 10
Eric and Connie's Cruise in the South Pacific; by C F De M Malon, R N	3 12	3 2
Joyce; by Mrs. Oliphant	2 10	2 4
Poor Gentleman; by Mrs. Oliphant, vols	23 10	20 0
Queen of Bedlam; by Captain Charles King	1 8	1 4
Stories Weird and Wonderful; by J. E. Maddock	1 8	1 4
Tales of the Birds; by W. Warde Fowler	2 10	2 4
Tales from Blackwood	0 12	1 10
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York Mariner; by Daniel Defoe	1 14	1 10
Mind and Matter; a Sermon preached before the British Medical Association on Tuesday, August 7th, 1888; by John Caird, D.D., LL.D	0 12	0 10
Principle in Art; by Coventry Patmore	3 12	3 2
Electric Bell Fitting; by F. C. Allsop	2 10	2 4
Pigsticking or Hog Hunting; by Captain R. S. S. Baden-Powell	13 8	11 4
Reminiscences of a Regicide; by M. C. M. Simpson	10 8	8 12
Rambler Papers; by J G Jeffery	3 12	3 2
Selections from Clarendon; by the Very Rev G D Boyle, M A	5 10	4 12
POETRY.		
Longfellow's Poetical Works, New Edition, containing Michael Angelo	2 10	2 4
Round the Hearth; by Harriet M Bennet	3 12	3 2

YEARLY TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR BOOKS.

	Bombay.	Up-country.	
For Newest Books, 2 vols. a week	Rs. 12	Rs. 24	Postage Free.

The selection must be made from the Weekly, Monthly, and Quarterly Lists of Books issued by the Library.

N. B.—High Price is meant for Non-Subscribers and Low Price for Subscribers to the Book Department.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION,

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. "BRANKSOME HALL," ARRIVED 31ST JULY, 1889.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwt. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in WITHIN A MONTH of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 31st July, 1889.

NOTICE.

2 CURRENCY NOTES made over to the Police on the 30th instant. Any person claiming them to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 31st July 1889.

THURSTON'S SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH for Bed and Cushion, with a set of Pockets and Leather, Rs. 120.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BILLIARD KIT IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY.

THE KHANGAUM COTTON-PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held on the 31st day of July 1889, a DIVIDEND of Rupees Fifty-four per Share, free of Income Tax, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 28, Meadows Street, on and after the 1st day of August 1889, to the registered Shareholders standing on the Register on the 31st day of July 1889, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and General Managers,
Khangaum Cotton-Pressing Co., Ld.

Bombay, 31st July 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in magnums, Quarts and Pints.
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 0	,, 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Forsterheimer	,, 17 0	,, ..
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ..
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, ..
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, ..
PORT WINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	,, ..
Medoc	,, 10 8	,, ..
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, ..
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	,, ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, ..
Chateau La Rose	,, 28 0	,, ..
From HENRY DAUSSE, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien	Qts. Rs. 15 0	,, ...
Margaux	,, 20 0	,, ...
From MUNZER & RITS.		
Margaux Medoc	,, 19 0	,, ...
From FRANZ SCARBIEV.		
[illegible]	,, 11 8	Rs. 13
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 31 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29 0	,, 31 0
BRANDY.		
H Montroc's***	Rs. 18 1	Rs. ..
E Sime & Co.'s	,, 19 2	,, ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 4	,, ...
A Doignon Fils & Co	,, 28 5	,, ...
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules	,, 30 6	,, ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 7	,, ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy	,, 37 0	,, ...
P Scilheau and Fils' Brandy	,, 20 0	,, ...
BURGUNDY.		
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BEAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	Rs. 23 0	....
Moulin-a-Vent	,, 23 0	....
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	...
,,	,, 22 8	....
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	....
Cairndhu Blend Whisky	,, 18 0	....
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ....
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	,, 5 4	....
From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.		
First Class Danish Export Beer (guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals)	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian Vermouth (Finest)	,, 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	,, 15 0	..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins, from 1lbs. 2 to 3 l.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	,, 2 8	per tin.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
Denish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin Re. 1	
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	,, ..	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ..	,, ..
Peas for Soup	,, ..	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ..	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ..	,, 0 13
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 4

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted), will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

FANCY STATIONERY.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a.
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality per packet	1 4
,, ,, ,, B ,, ,,	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	0 12
Autumn Leaves	0 12
Ivy Correspondence	1 8
Swallow	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0 12
Assorted	0 12
Primrose, Bouquet per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ,,	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ,,	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ,,	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet ,,	5 0
Fascination Cabinet ,,	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet each	3 0
C-24 Cabinet each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence ,,	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0 12

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is now prepared to SUPPLY BLANKETS, SERGES, BROADCLOTHS, and other WOOLLEN GOODS, in all colours and dimensions.

Samples and prices on application to the under-signed.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON AND STEEL FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY the 7th Aug. next, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 8 lots of Scrap Iron and Steel, aggregating about 671 tons, now lying in the Stores Yard at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers must be made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and be sent in accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within of one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 30th July 1889.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી મદરાસ ઈઉનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June 1889 of Rs. 100 per whole share and Rs. 25 per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, the 1st August 1889, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 29th July to 5th August 1889, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 27th July 1889.

THE GUJERAT OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

THE Liquidators INVITE TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's LAND and MILL at Ahmedabad. The situation is excellent and the Mill Buildings and Machinery, Engine, Boiler, Tank, &c., are all first-class and in good order. Tenders will be received up to 17th August 1889. They should be addressed to the Liquidators care of the undersigned, and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000. Further particulars will be given on application to the Liquidators or their Solicitors and the Mill can be inspected on application to Mr. Dulsookhram Hargovandas, Samla Pole, Ahmedabad, or to the Engineer in charge. Any tender will be subject to acceptance by the shareholders in general meeting.—Dated the 16th July 1889.

CHALK, WALKER & SMETHAM
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANDALAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN OF Rs. 4,00,000.

REQUIRED by the Mandalay Municipality a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 for Municipal purposes.

The loan will be raised on the security of the general fund of the Municipality, levied, received and held under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation No. V. of 1887.

The loan is required for not less than 8 years, to be taken in cash, delivered free of all charges at Mandalay, in 8 instalments of Rs. 50,000 each, within two years of the completion of the agreement to lend, such instalments to be payable quarterly.

The loan will be repaid by instalments of not less than Rs. 50,000 each, payable annually, commencing at one year from the date of taking the last instalment from the lender, such instalments to cover principal and interest; but the interest accruing, pending completion of loan, to be paid annually.

The present ordinary yearly proceeds of the General Municipal Fund of Mandalay are Rs. 3,90,000, and the present ordinary yearly expenditure of the Municipality is Rs. 2,37,000. There are no existing prior charges on the General Municipal Fund.

Tenders will be received up to Monday, the 9th September 1889, and will be considered at the ordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Committee to be held on Tuesday, 10th September 1889. Covers should be subscribed "Tender for the loan of Rs. 4,00,000.

CRAWFORD B. COOKE, Major,
President, Mandalay Municipality.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII of 1866 of the Legislative Councillors Act, 1885," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the Estate of JOHN JAMES SMITH, a Widower, formerly of the Uruli Station, but late of Bombay, European, a Permanent Way Inspector in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 16th day of April 1888, leaving a Will dated the 30th day of October 1886, whereof Probate was on the 13th day of December 1888 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY DUNK, of Parel, Bombay, a Carriage Foreman in the employ of the said Company, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send to the Undersigned, Solicitors for the said Henry Dunk, on his behalf, at their Office in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their Names and Addresses, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 23rd day of August 1889, as after that date the said Henry Dunk, as such Executor, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in his hands to the deceased's Niece, Mrs. GEORGINA WILSON (daughter of the late John Nash) formerly of Plaistow, Essex, and now of 26, Carlton Terrace, Elizabeth Street, Upton Park, in the County of Essex, England, the Residuary Legatee named in the said Will, as the person entitled thereto, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said Assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 10th day of July 1889.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Executor's Solicitors.

THE following extract from the BIRTHS, DEATHS and MARRIAGES REGISTRATION ACT No. VI. of 1886 is published for general information and any person residing within the limits of Bombay Presidency, including Sind, Aden and Deesa, who may have in his or her custody any register or record of the nature referred to is invited to send such register or record to the office of the Undersigned not later than the 1st of October, 1889.

"Section 32. If any person in British India or in the dominions of any Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, has for the time being the custody of any Register or Record of Births, Baptisms, Naming, Dedication, Death or Burial of any Persons * of the classes referred to in section 11, sub-section 1; or of any register or record of marriage of any persons of the classes to which † Act III. of 1872 or the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, or the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1865 applies, and if such register or record has been made otherwise than in performance of a duty specially enjoined by the law of the country in which the register or record was kept, he may within One Year from the date on which this Act comes into force send the register or record to the Office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the territories within which he resides, or if he resides within the limits of any such Prince or State as aforesaid to such one of the Registrars-General as aforesaid as the Governor-General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs in this behalf.

T. M. FILGATE.
Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages under Act VI. of 1886.

* (*a*) In British India the members of every race, sect or tribe to which the Indian Succession Act 1865 applies, and in respect of which an order under section 332 of that Act is not for the time being in force and all persons professing the Christian religion.

(*b*) in the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, British subjects, being members of a like race, sect or tribe or professing the Christian Religion.

† An Act providing a form of marriage for persons who do not profess the Christian, Jewish, Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsi, Buddhist, Sikh or Jain religion.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

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The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in Indian Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

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Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

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ORIENTAL LIFE O

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	963½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,005xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	930xd
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	3,125	...	17½ do.	410
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	740
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	390
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	2 0	Rs. 15	130
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	1 22
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	410
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,100
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	...		240
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,475
French Press Co.	360	500	500	Rs. 30	535
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	415
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	395
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	270
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	412½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	562½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	475
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1 150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	00
Velkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,00	1,000	.	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0	50	R	405
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	10	10	Rs. 3	93
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	50	50	...	325
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,00	1,00	..	..
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	12	12	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,00	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1 00	1,0	Rs. 25	590
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	50	50	Rs. 2	500nom
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	50	50	Rs. 25	420
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,00	1,000	Rs. 2	760
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	20	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. 50	2,150
CityofBombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1,095
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	705
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	0	50	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 40	930
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,80	5	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	530
Dhun Mills. Ld.	1,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	1 025
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 5	700
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1 00	1,00	Rs. 30	560
Gordon S. & M'g. Co.	700	150	15	Rs. 20	147½
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limite ..		1,00	1,000	..	...
Guserat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,00	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	825
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,59	50	5	...	680
Hingunghat Mill Co.	70	575	50	Rs. 37	700
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,0 0	1,0	Rs. 3	730
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,0	Rs. 50	1,030
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,36	00	5	Rs. 2	577½
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,000	25	25	Rs. 1	327½
James Greaves Mill	1,32	5	50	Rs. 2	700
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original.. Increased ..	600 1,483	5 1	2	Rs. 1	100
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld	..	900	1,000	..	800
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,00	1	Rs. 45	1,010
Khandesh S. & W.	700	1,00	1,000	Rs. 40	650
Khatow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	690
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	1,012½
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	10	Rs. 5	147
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,100
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	65	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	535
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Managon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	122½
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,2 0	1,00	1,000	Rs. 75	1,675
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,00	1,000	Rs. 50	1,240
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg.	1,300	1	100	..	10
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,0	1,000	Rs. 25	700
National S. & W. Co	600	1,00	1,000	..	250
Oriental S & W. Co.,	5,720		625	Rs. 10	385
People of India S. ..	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.,	745	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	I 110
Prince of Wales S. ..	2,188		125	..	30
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	902½
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ..	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,200xd.
sson S.& W.Co.,Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	25	1,500
Sassoon and Allaiban Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	50	500	...	450
Sholapore S.& W.Co .		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,350
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,00	1,006	Rs. 35	460
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	292½
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld	4,000	500	502	..	380
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	875
Victoria Mfg. Co.,Ld..	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	350
Veerasamy Sons Mfg.	500		000		
Western India S. ..	1,200	1,000		Rs. 25	560

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ash n	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	} 10 / p.ct	200 / 143
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	94
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	585
Bombay Ice Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,525
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	877½
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500		...	400
Cooper, Madon Ld ..	3,000	100	100	Rs	10
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil	470
Delhi and Northern India Flour ..	1,500	200	200	...	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs 26	381
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	83xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Ass.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	385
Royal Flour Mills	2,000	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	100
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	10
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,250
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour M. M. Mody & Co.	000	1	125	Nil.	36 48

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,040
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent.	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	520

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 15-0-6
Carolas	,, 219
Mexican Dollars	,, 224 8
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 289
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	,, 106-7
Gold Leaf	,, 23-7
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 23-12
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-11
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	,, 23-10
Pekin	,, 23-36

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent.	104
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	107½
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	233
Port Trust Bonds	97½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight	1s. 4½d.
Do. do.	4 Do do.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do do.	1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do.	3 Do do.	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. Documents.	3 Do do.	1s. 4¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do do.	1s. 4½d.
France	3 Do do.	1·72
Do.	3 Do. do.	1·73½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days	99⅝
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	30 days'	nil
China	60 Do.	222

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th July, 1889.

Mean of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·687
Temperature of the Air	83·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	·817
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	6·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	86·7
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	79·7
General Direction of Wind.*	W. WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	354
Fall of Rain	0 01
Total fall during month	30·45
,, year	51·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st July	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Monsoon Mud Sports, 4-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Stanley Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Peshwa (s), from Calcutta, and Branksome Hall (s), Liverpool.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Java sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.

FAIR.—The annual Nagpunchmi fair will be held to-day at the Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

FOUND.—A Hindoo woman named Keyseri, it appears, found two currency notes for Rs. 10 each on the road at Mombadavie on Tuesday last. The same has been forwarded to the office of the Commissioner of Police, Byculla, for identification.

ORIENTAL OIL AND FLOUR MANUFACTURING CO. LD.—An advertisement appearing in our auction columns announces that the above mill will be put up to public auction this afternoon at 3 o'clock by Messrs. Bennett and Co., at Chikalwadi, Grand Road. The mill contains best machinery of the latest improvement, and is a first-class flour mill.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—Hasan Adam Patel, a butcher living at Khara Talao, who has a shop at Khojah Street, reports that while his daughter, aged 6 years, was playing about in front of his shop on Tuesday morning she was enticed away by some person, name unknown to Cammateepoora 2nd Street, where he stole from her gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 10 and absconded.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Eduljee Nanabhoy, residing at No. 15, Church Gate Street, Fort, reports that while he and five other Parsees were walking along Hornby Road on Tuesday about midnight he was assaulted by one of five Europeans whom they met with an umbrella, causing a slight cut on his head, and immediately after one of the five Europeans snatched his hat away from his head and ran off with it.

CARELESS BLASTING.—Muckon Bhiecajee, a quarry contractor, was yesterday charged by Inspector McCubbin at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan with committing a breach of his quarry license, by not taking due precautions while blasting operations were being carried out on Tuesday afternoon last at his quarry on Sewree Road. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

THEFT BY A EUROPEAN.—William Bryson was brought up on remand before Mr. Hamilton yesterday by Inspector Stanford on a charge of stealing from a gentleman a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 425. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and the Magistrate in sentencing him to two months' rigorous imprisonment said he was sorry to see a man of his position placed before him on such a charge.

CRICKET—PARSEES *vs.* POONA GYMKHANA.—The annual contest between the Poona Gymkhana and the Bombay Parsee cricketers is to be played to-morrow and Saturday at Poona. The Parsee team selected from the different clubs in Bombay is as follows:—J. M. Patel (captain), M. E. Pavdi, B. D. Gagrat, Billimoria, Barucha, Dubash, D. D. Kanga, Pandole, Mody, Writer, Reporter, and Bapasola. They leave for Poona by to-day's mail.

SELLING ADULTERATED LIQUOR.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee, a country liquor-shopkeeper on the New Foras Road, was brought up on remand and charged by Mr. W. R. Maidment, Abkari Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan with committing a breach of the third condition of his pure mowra spirit license, on the 3rd ultimo by selling the liquor to a customer adulterated with sugar. The charge being proved against the accused, he was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue respecting the death of Raojee Bhickoo, aged 40 years. Deceased was a labourer employed in the Iron Works of Messrs. Richard son and Cruddas, and lived at Bapty Road. For the last two years he suffered from cough and difficulty of breathing and absented himself from his work three or four times in a month. At 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday, while at his work sweeping the shed, he suddenly fell back and died. The verdict was that the death of Raojee Bhickoo was caused by heart disease.

A BREACH OF THE MUNICIPAL ACT.—Bhiccia Gunnoo and [illegible] by Enock Solomon, Market Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan at the Girgaum Police Court with bringing buffalo meat from Coorla not slaughtered at the Municipal slaughter houses at Bandora for sale in the city of Bombay, without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. The two accused admitted the truth of the complaint. Bhiccia was fined Rs. 5 while the woman, who was convicted upon two previous occasions for a similar offence, was fined Rs. 20.

A LOVER OF LAMPS.—Goolam Hoosein was arrested by a sepoy on Tuesday evening, with a carpet-bag in his possession, which on being opened was found to contain twenty-one chimeys. He confessed he had stolen the property from a glassware merchant at Maudvie, and also pointed out several lamps and sundry other articles which he had stolen to Inspector Dillon. These articles were sold to two other Mahomedans who were charged with receiving them. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, the two others being fined Rs. 20 each.

GAMBLING AT COOMBARWARRA.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court Kissonlall Gungadhur and eight others were charged by Inspector George before Mr. P. Ryan with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Coombarwarra Third Street on Tuesday night last with cards and money. They were all convicted and fined Rs. 5. The same police officer charged Coondia Gujan and seven others yesterday before the same Magistrate with being found gaming in a common gaming-house at Trimbuck Purashram Street on Tuesday night with cards and money. They were also convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

JUVENILE PICK-POCKETS.—Mahomed Hajee, Tyeb Adam and Abdool Lateef were placed before Mr. Hamilton yesterday on a charge of picking a man's pocket of a purse containing Rs. 10. The prisoners were but children, the first accused being under seven years of age. The Magistrate, therefore, ordered him to be released. It appears that the boys went to the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday, stole the property in question, and then proceeded to Phydownee to hire a carriage to go out for a drive. A sepoy who was near by noticed the children seemed to have a good deal of money with them. He arrested them, when they confessed that they had obtained the money dishonestly. The Magistrate sentenced accused No. 2 to receive six stripes with a rattan.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—A meeting of the members of the Anjuman Ishaat-ul-Islam was held in the Anjuman's hall on Sunday morning last. There was a large gathering of the members and friends. The chair was occupied by Mr. Shams-ud-deen Kadree, B.A., of Ahmedabad, who has lately joined the institution. After the sundry business of the day was over, the whole account of the campaign carried on by the Association with Shriman Swamy on the cow question was laid before the meeting by the secretary, who was heartily thanked by the members for the prompt service rendered by him to the Mahomedan community and for his so dauntlessly exposing himself, for the cause of his co-religionists, to the attacks of the Swamy. In the end the whole Association expressed a deep regret for the sad demise of the late Mr. Cumroodeen Tyabjee, who had so successfully filled the chair of that most important Mahomedan institution the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, for such a long period, and sympathised with the deceased's family on their misfortune.

ROBBING A FELLOW-LODGER.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Babajee Vittoo, a mill labourer, was yesterday charged by Inspector Cubbin before Mr. P. Ryan with committing theft of Rs. 9-15, the property of Hunmunta Narayen, a fellow mill labourer employed in the Connaught Mill, on the 27th ultimo, from his residence in a chawl at Parel. It appears the complainant and accused lived together in a room of the same chawl at Parel. About four days ago, complainant had two pay-tickets, which amounted to Rs. 9-15, which he kept in his jacket pocket before retiring. On the following morning he missed the pay tickets and suspected the accused, who was arrested by the police, and on searching him Rs. 9-7 in cash was found in his possession. It was subsequently discovered that the accused presented the two pay tickets to the paymaster of the Connaught Mill and had drawn the amount. Accused on pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTORIOUS dacoit and murderer, Bhagwan Singh *alias* Asbanji Das, for whom a reward of Rs. 600 was offered, has been arrested and sent to Amritsar for identity. He was concerned in the riots of 1871, when several butchers were killed at Amritsar by Sikhs.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following among other matters:—

RE COWASJEE OOKERJEE.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, for the insolvent, moved for a rule *nisi* to set aside an *ex parte* order, made on the 13th February last, directing execution to issue on a judgment delivered in 1886.

The Judge: Is this the man who has been keeping away in the Punjab, in order that he may not be examined?

Mr. Lang: He has never been ordered to come down here. No order of this Court has been served upon him.

The Judge: I beg your pardon, Mr. Lang, he has been absent, and has not put in his appearance.

Mr. Lang: For the last twenty years he has been absent from Bombay.

The Judge: He was called upon to attend the Court, but did not.

Mr. Lang said his client was not served with a notice to attend. It was true his client had not obtained his discharge in the nature of a certificate. It was also true that he was trading and had some property, but that would not justify the Court in issuing execution against his properties. The opposing creditor would know nothing about insolvent's liabilities; and all the properties which insolvent had acquired after his personal discharge were vested in the Official Assignee, as he had failed to obtain his discharge under section 60. But the Official Assignee must file a suit against the insolvent to prove his claim.

The Judge: Why did the insolvent leave Bombay? Did he leave to escape the sentence of imprisonment passed upon him?

Mr. Lang said his client suffered the imprisonment, and then left Bombay.

After some farther discussion, his lordship granted a rule *nisi* as applied for, making it returnable on the 28th inst. Insolvent was ordered to be present in person on that day to enable the Court to examine him about his estate. It was further ordered that if insolvent did not appear in person, the rule be discharged.

RE SHAPURJEE RUSTOMJEE ARRATOON.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Mr. John Marshall, liquidator of Bapty Brothers, Limited, applied for an order adjudicating the above-named person an insolvent. A decree had been passed against him for Rs. 16,273 for flour purchased by him and his partners from the company. Shapurjee filed a petition in this Court, which was dismissed at the instance of the opposing creditor, as Shapurjee failed to file his schedule within the prescribed time; and he had been in jail since the 1st April. The Judge granted the application, directing insolvent to file his schedule within thirty days.

RE NAROTUM HUNSRAJ THUCKER.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The application was opposed by Madhowjee Vishram and Valabhdas Purshotum, creditors, who appeared in person; but after hearing them, his lordship granted the application.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.

Bellingham, Capt, Ms, Middx Regt, on leave, from England.

JULY 30.

Guyon, Major, Bo, RI Fusls, on leave, from Poona.
Yates, Colonel, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on general duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 29.

Bellingham, Capt, Ms, Middx Regt, on privilege leave, to Secunderabad.

JULY 31.

Fawkes, Lt-Col, BI, 1st RI Irish Fusirs, to join, to Peshawar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.

Bombay, 1st August, 1889.

1. Drill will be held in the Town Hall to night at 8-45 and on every subsequent Thursday at the same time until further notice. Officers Commanding Companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. The following match will be fired at the Colaba Range on Saturday next, the 3rd inst, at 4 p. m. sharp:—S. I. Rifle Association "Volunteer Contest." [illegible] Sighting shots—2 annas each. Competitors to find their own ammunition. Open to efficient Volunteers for season 1888-89.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified:—

3. There will be practice at the "Co-operage" on Saturday, the 3rd inst., from 7 a.m., at tent-pegging, heads and posts. Plain clothes.

By Order,
(Sd.) R. A. WILLIS, Captain,
and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant, B. V. Artillery.

Bombay, 1st August, 1889.

1. The following drills are ordered:—Friday at at 6-30 p.m., Gun drill at Head-Quarters Saturday at 5 p.m. the Battery will parade at Head-Quarters for Company drill. Dress—Uniform and forage caps.

2. Leave is granted as follows:—Gunner, Cexten, 6 months, from 25th May 1889, and Gunner Goss 6 months, from 1st August 1889.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SAUNDERS SLATER, 2nd Lt.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. Vol. Artillery.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

In Chamber—Contested Matters.

In Court—Motions.

For Consent Decree

698-63—M H Khan—For pauper, Fazloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungaz vs Mahomed Hoosein Ibrahim—Shamrao P.

Testamentary and intestate jurisdiction.

7-89—Thakurdas, D and C—Vundrawundas Purshotumdas vs Cursondas Govindjee—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

251-89—Roughton and B—L Mosk vs Dinshaw Nowrojee Bhedwar—Ardesir, H and D. Part heard.

186-89—Pestonjee and R—Joosub Jammahomed and others vs. Sullemanji Ebrahimji—Tyabji and D

232-88—Payne, G and S—Essoofally Mahomedally vs Mahomedbhoy Balloo and others—Little, S F and N

532-88—Tyabji and D—Khoombar Nathoo Daya and others vs Valibai and others—Little, S F and N.

392-88—Mansuklal, D and J—Abdoolally Noorbhai vs Hajiani Rahimbai and others—Little, S F and N.

533-87—Payne, G and S—Vulubdas Damodher vs. Gordhundas Damodher and others—Jefferson, B and D and K, T and R, and L S F and N

316-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Thacker Vussonji Munji and another vs Gordhundas Damodhur and others—Little, S F and N, P G and S and R and B.

317-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Thacker Vussonji Munji and others vs Canji Purbut and others—Payne, G and S, and R and B

237-87—Mansuklal, D and J—Ruttonsey Lilladhur and others vs Vulubdas Gordhundas and others—Little, S F and N.

554-88—Crawford and B—Cursondas Govindji vs Vundrawandas Purshotumdas and another—Mulji B B, and L S F and N.

97-89—Crawford and B—Kesserbai vs C A Turner and another—Mansukial, D and J.

34-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Oobhaya Raghowjee vs Dayabbai Cullianjee and another—Little, S F and N.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s, 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, Saturday, July 27, 1889.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Westland, C S I, received charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from Mr D Fitzpatrick, CSI, on the 16th inst.

The services of Capt C J Orr, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 29th inst.

Lieut G E T Green, M S C, is confirmed in his appointment as Assist Commissioner, 4th grade, in Burma, with effect from the 23th Feb 1889.

Mr A P Howell is permitted to resign H M's Beni C S, with effect from the 13th proximo or such other date on which he may sail from India.

EXAMINATIONS.

Mr Brajendranath De, of the Bengal Civil Service having obtained a Degree of Honour in Sanskrit in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 5,000.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bgde-Surgn J G Pilcher, Civil Surgn of Darjeeling, is appointed to officiate as Inspr-Genl of Civil Hospitals, N W Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Depy Surgn-Genl W R Rice, M D, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

With effect from 20th July or any subsequent date on which he may take over charge of his duties, the Rev W A Hamilton is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Jubbulpore, during the absence on privilege leave of the Rev W H Bray.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr H G H Keene, Assist Comptroller-Genl in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 1st Sept 1889.

Mr A P Pennell, Assist Comptroller of India Treasuries, is appointed to officiate as Assist Comptroller-Genl in charge of Paper Currency, Calcutta, during Mr. Keene's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr H Farrer is appointed to be Post Master General of the 1st grade, and Mr W P Symonds to be Post Master General of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 13th May, 1889, in consequence of the appointment of Mr A U Fansbawe as Director General of the Post Office of India from that date.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Major H V Hunt, Bengal S C, Assist Commissary-Genl, 3rd class, to be Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class; Capt and Bt-Major H Mansfield, Bengal S C, Assist Commissary-Genl, 4th class, to be Assist Commissary-Genl, 3rd class; Capt E K E Spence, Bengal S C, Depy Assist Commissary-Genl, 1st class, to be Assist Commissary-Genl, 4th class; and Lieut A L Phillips, Bengal S C, Depy Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Assist Comy-Genl, 1st class, with effect from the 29th May, 1889, vice Major A T S Rind, CMG, Bengal S C, Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, and offg Commissary-Genl, for Transport, who has been confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut G L' H Sanders, Bengal S C, Deputy Assist Commissary-Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 7th June, 1889.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Cavalry—Second-Lieut J L Orr, 7th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal S C, to be offig Sqdn Officer on probation, with effect from the 30th June, 1889.

2nd Cavalry—Lieut H A Lane, offig Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to be offig Sqdn Officer, with effect from the 1st July, 1889.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt W D B Fenton, RA, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, additional, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 28th June, 1889, to complete increased establishment.

STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieut F D Grant, Hampshire Regt, offig Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal S C, from the 2nd July, 1888, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Grant will rank as Lieut in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd July, 1888, subject to H M's approval.

Second-Lieut H McNeale Patterson, Suffolk Regt, offig Wing Officer, 31st Bengal Infy, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 10th Dec, 1887, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Patterson will rank as Lieut in the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the 10th Dec. 1887, subject to H M's approval.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Lieut-Col C G Cautley, Genl List, Cavalry, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, and offig Controller of Military Accounts, Eastern Circle, Bengal, (p a) for one year and 121 days, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868. (The furlough granted to him in G G O No 597 of 1889 is cancelled.)

Capt B E Sprague, DSO, Yorkshire L I, Dist Staff Officer, 2nd class, (m c) for six months, under Article 689, Army Resolutions, India vol I, part I.

Lieut Col J B Sparks, Bengal S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, P W Dept, is granted special leave for two years, with effect from the 2nd June, 1889, under P W Dept Resolution No 1940-G, dated the 3rd Oct, 1887.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut C Herbert, Bengal S C, 44th Bengal Infy, for one year. Pension service, 5th year, commenced 12th Nov 1888; Surgn H M Brabazon, for 182 days. Pension service, 2nd year, commenced 12th June, 1889.

Col H J Nuthall, Bengal S C, has been permitted to reside out of India, with effect from the 10th July, 1889.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Colonel in the Army.—Lieut

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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Universal Mixture, consisting of Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Broken Pekoe, with a small quantity of fine Young Hyson	0 14 "
Pekoe	0 13 "
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In handsome leaden packets of one pound each. Chests of 5 and 10 lbs. each and upwards shortly expected. Special terms to Traders, Messes, and Clubs.

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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

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Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, CENTRAL PRISON, Allahabad.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fail to be fulfilled for a quarter of a century, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policy-holder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £6,800,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

Bombay Branch:
Standard Buildings,
Hornby Row.

N. B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales ..... } ¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody ..... } ¼ "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

FOR SALE AT CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST arrived a fresh supply of best genuine MOCHA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each.

One handsome and stylish new English-built VICTORIA, made to order, by "Fulker," light for one or a pair of Arabs.

One elegantly built new circular-fronted Miniature BROUGHAM, by Watson of Lowestoft, lined with best real Morocco throughout and suitable for one or a pair of Arabs.

One second-hand CANOE LANDAU with patent hood and hand-brake, in very good order.

One C-Spring CANOE BAROUCHE, by Laurie and Marner, in thorough good order.

Circular and single-seated English-built second-hand BROUGHAMS, by different Makers, in good order.

A pair of handsome young grey Arab Horses, well-matched and go very well together.

Sets of fresh English Brass and Plated Single Harness.

Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

3 bales superfine colored woolen cloth.
5 " grey shirtings.
1 " white towels.
3 cases white and colored cotton flannel.
1 " white woolen flannel.
2 " black union cloth and serge.
6 " table covers.
5 " white muslin and jaconets.
2 " colored velvets.
1 " brown half hose.

On account of the concerned—
10 bags S W damaged tapioca, ex. s.s. Khiva.
5 cases S W damaged shirtings ex-Clan Murray.

By order of Gocul dasJivjee, and on account and at the risk of Mooltani Heeranun Jethmull—
7 cases white ground prints, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Hajee Moosa Sulliman—
1 case 47 dozen jackets.

AUCTION Sale of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, August 1, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

A FURTHER advance of 1-16d. in Silver beyond that reported by private telegrams yesterday is advised by Reuter, bringing the price of metal to 42 5-16d. per oz. Rupee Securities were unaltered in each denomination, at £67⅞ and £69⅛, respectively; and Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108. Consols remained at 98½; and French Rentes in Paris were still quoted at 84½. A further withdrawal of about a quarter of a million in Gold from the Bank of England for France is reported.

In the General Produce markets the feeling was unchanged yesterday, and Monday's quotations are repeated for Wheat, Oil Seeds, and Coffee.

Cotton closed firm again in Liverpool with Surats firmer; but less business was done than on Monday, the total Sales having reached only 8,000 bales, though a larger proportion of Surats was taken at 1,500 bales. The price of Mid.-American remained at 6 3-16d. per lb., and quotations for Surats, as well as for American Arrivals, all come unaltered. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady at previous rates.

In New York there was no change yesterday, spot Mid.-Uplands remaining at 11 5-16 cents, and September and August Futures at 10·17 cents and 10·63 cents, respectively.

The quiet state of business in the home markets, as chronicled above, has been reflected here to-day, and little movement has been apparent in any branch of trade.

COTTON opened with a disposition to firmness in sympathy with the tone in Liverpool, but in the absence of anything beyond the usual moderate demand, rates remained as they were in a steady market. The purchases from stock have consisted of about 600 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 217½ to Rs. 218½; and rather less Julgaum, at Rs. 215; together with a little Karanja, at Rs. 222; and Bhagalpore, at Rs. 208. Higher rates are now being asked for contracts in Bengals and Broach of the new crop, and something is reported to have been booked last night between native dealers in the former growth at Rs. 181-82 for "Good" and Rs. 192 for "Fully Good" for January delivery. "Good" Broach is now quoted at Rs. 234 for March delivery, but no further business has transpired.

WHEAT.—This market has become quiet, enquiry for export having subsided in presence of the enhanced rates of Freight and Exchange, and only a small business has been reported; but though the tone is no longer firm, there is, so far, no quotable change in prices.

SEEDS have been steady, but the very high rates now asked for *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* seem to have partially stopped fresh business, and transactions to-day have been upon only a moderate scale. Dealers, however, have not lowered their pretensions, and we repeat our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,391	bales.
Wheat	7,781	cwt.
Linseed	4,682	"
Rapeseed	13,341	"
Poppy seed	1,489	"
Ground nuts	521	"
Castor seed	951	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and an easier feeling has been noticeable in the market to-day: but no fresh business of importance has transpired. We now quote:—

Liverpool, Cotton	23s.	Wheat & Seeds	22s.	p. ton.
London "	23s.	"	22s.	"
Hull "	23s.	"	22s.	"
Antwerp "	23s.	"	22s.	"
Dunkirk "	25s.	"	23s. 9d.	"
Havre "	23s. 9d.	"	23s.	"
Marseilles "	23s.	"	22s.	"
Genoa "	23s.	"	22s. 6d.	"
Trieste & Venice "	35s. (at ex. 2s.)	"	32s. (at ex. 2s.)	"

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the further advance in the price of Silver in London, together with 1-32d. higher quotations from Calcutta (though rates there are said to be irregular), this market was firm at the opening, and 1s. 4½d. per Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 4 9-32d. for Demand were done in one direction. There has, however, not been much demand for the Bank media of remittance during the day, and sellers have come out for the advance; but we closed firm at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½ to 9-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32 to ¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 11-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·73	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened this morning at 100 5-16 to ⅜ for Fours for cash and 100 7-16 to ½ for next month's settlement, and a good deal was booked for the account at declining rates, which by the afternoon had touched 100 5-16, the cash price at closing having been 100 5-16 to ⅜. Four per cents. are still quoted at 104, nominal.

SHARES have been neglected to-day, and the only changes which we have to make in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 5 each in City of Bombay Manufacturing, Colaba Land and Mill, and Luckmidas Khimji, at Rs. 1,095, Rs. 705, and Rs. 1,012½, respectively; and of Rs. 2½ in Queen, at Rs. 902. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 962½ per share.

[For latest Stock and Share Prices see page 3].

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(JULY 31.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Elephant Point Penang cable interrupted.
Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.
Cable between Java and Sumatra interrupted; Telegrams to and from Sumatra will be carried by steamer leaving Anjer daily.
Cable San Juan del Sur to Panama interrupted this interrupts communication with all places in South America via the Galveston route.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 31st July 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	31	7	8	...	24
Suez	31	6	50	...	55

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 31st July 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	31	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	5	...	1
" Madras	...	54	...	1

RAINFALL ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall registered at the undermentioned stations at 6 a.m. on the 27th, 28th, and 29th July 1889:—

	Ghadechi. In.ct.	Songad. In.ct.	Dhola. In.ct.	Ghuda. In.ct.	Chital. In.ct.	Jetpur. In.ct.
Previously reported	21 4 17	91 27	18 12	56 20	0 19	5
On 27th July	... ...	...	...	0 95*	... 0	7
On 28th "	... ...	...	0 2	... 0	4 0	6
On 29th "	... ...	...	...	...	... 0	15
Total up to date	21 4 17	91 27	20 13	51 20	4 19	33

* 55 cents on 20th and 40 cents on 21st inst.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HEBBERD—July 26, at Baroda Camp, the wife of H. J. Hebberd, Postal Department, of a son.

LUARD—July 30, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of E. Sydney Luard, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COMMISSARIATWALA—July 31, Manekji Hormasji Commissariatwala, died 12 midnight, funeral this afternoon at 3 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Dinsha Dorabji Mistri, Gunbow Street, Fort.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MITCHELL—July 22, at Coimbatore, the wife of Arthur W Mitchell, Glenvans, Guynd, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WELDON—ATHERTON—July 17, at Christ Church, Ahmednuggar, by the Rev A W Baynham, Sergeant Master Tailor William Weldon, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, to Agnes Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr W Atherton, Barrack Master.

DEATH.

DAVIDSON—July 28, at Allahabad, of consumption, Alexander Joseph, son of Joseph Davidson, Officiating Superintendent, Alfred Park, aged 19 years, 10 months and 26 days.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1889.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S speech at Birmingham has, as a matter of course, brought down upon his Lordship the bitter denunciations of the Conservative press. For that he must have been prepared, and he will doubtless look for his reward in another direction. The note of alarm which he has sounded will find a wide echo in England. For it cannot be denied that his Lordship does not speak without book, and his courage in thundering out the unwelcome truth stands in conspicuous contrast with the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Lords on Monday evening, when, in cynical defiance of patent facts, he affirmed that the aspect of affairs in the East generally is encouraging and that there is less tendency on the part of Potentates, great and small, to speculate on the possibility of troubles in Turkey. Such language on the part of the Premier and Foreign Secretary is in flagrant conflict with every statement which his Lordship has made at frequent intervals during the last few months. It was doubtless by way of reply to this dangerous optimism that Lord Randolph Churchill at Birmingham declared that the state of things in Eastern Europe, so far from being encouraging, is highly explosive. It has been established beyond all question that Russia is massing troops and collecting war material on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey. We learned on the 22nd July that Russia had moved eighty thousand troops towards the Turkish frontier, and that great alarm prevailed not only in Turkey, but in the Balkhan States and in Austria. This information was confirmed and emphasised by the telegram which we published yesterday, stating that numerous artillery had arrived at the frontier fortress of Kars; and that cavalry, regular and irregular, was being organised at that point. Every one knows that in any future war between Russia and Turkey, Kars, which is one hundred and twenty miles from Tiflis, will be the base of operations against Erzeroum. The significance of this demonstration against the most vulnerable point of the Turkish frontier is not diminished by the fact that it follows at a short interval upon the announcement that there was a prospect of inducing Turkey to join the alliance of the Central Powers with a view to strengthen the resistance opposed to Russia in the Balkans. To this projected alliance English diplomacy was understood to be favourable, and therefore the counter-move effected by Russia in so far partakes of the nature of a manifestation hostile to ourselves. Lord Randolph Churchill is fully justified in speaking of the situation in Eastern Europe as highly explosive, even though it be overlooked by writers in the London press that England is bound by treaty to defend the integrity of the Asiatic Provinces of the Ottoman Empire. It is at the moment convenient to forget that we hold Cyprus as a place of arms to enable England to give practical effect to the obligation incurred when Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury negotiated the British protectorate of Asiatic Turkey. But this treaty obligation exists, and Lord Salisbury, who was personally concerned in incurring it, could not easily ignore the responsibilities involved. Lord Randolph Churchill's proposal that the British troops should be at once withdrawn from Egypt, so that if a European war arises we shall not be drawn into a conflict with France and shall be on friendly terms with Turkey comes at an unfortunate moment, when the desert frontier of Egypt is threatened by a formidable invading force. But in giving the advice Lord Randolph is without doubt fortified by the knowledge that the conviction of Lord Hartington, to whose advice in regard to foreign affairs Lord Salisbury stands pledged to subordinate the action of the Government, is at one with his own—that England might just as well garrison Brussels and expect to keep aloof from European complications as hold Egypt with any expectation of the same kind. During the war scare after Penjdeh the first act of the Cabinet in which Lord Hartington was one of the leading spirits was to withdraw the troops from the Soudan for a movement of concentration in view of eventualities. This is precisely what Lord Randolph now proposes; but the moment is badly chosen—not, however, that it is more inauspicious than was that of the order for the evacuation of the Soudan determined upon the very morrow of the fall of Khartoum and the death of Gordon.

MR. LABOUCHERE, a few evenings before the mail left, asked Mr. Stanhope, the Secretary of State for War, whether he could give him any definition of a Dervish as contra-distinguished from an inhabitant of the Soudan. "I am afraid I cannot define a Dervish" was the reply, "but whatever a Dervish may mean, a force of Dervishes is at present invading Egypt, and that is the fact we have to deal with." Soudanese or Dervishes, it is all the same, so far as the opposing forces are concerned—wild tribes who covet Egypt and who must be driven back—are advancing on Egypt and their number seems to be daily growing. Six thousand men with eight hundred camels were reported to be north of Wady-Halfa three weeks ago, and since then according to telegrams received from the base of operations the number would appear to have increased to something like ten thousand. In the early part of June the Dervishes crossed the imaginary Egyptian boundary line with the set purpose of taking up a position north of Wady-Halfa, and though driven back for a time, they returned on July 2 in augmented numbers, when Colonel Wodehouse opposed the advancing force with three battalions of Egyptian infantry, some cavalry, a camel corps, and a field battery. They were defeated with heavy loss; but this did not stop their advance. Keeping to the higher ground, they pursued a northward course, and Colonel Wodehouse's tactics, justifiable, though seemingly inhuman, were to prevent the Dervishes watering. Men, women, and children died of thirst, but the onward march continued; reinforcements joined the invaders, and the situation became more critical. Arguin, the scene of the earliest conflict, may be identified with Argeyn, ten or twelve miles below Wady-Halfa, upon the other or western bank of the river. The Dervish leaders have made repeated and determined attempts to oust us from Wady-Halfa or to circumvent our position, but on every occasion they have been beaten back with loss. Wady-Halfa is at the second cataract, between six and seven hundred miles direct south of Cairo, and within the frontier of Upper Egypt; Assouan is two hundred miles further north at the first cataract, and Korosko is about half-way between the two. Wady-Halfa, at which the Dervishes aim, is a commercial centre of the utmost importance as well as of high strategic value. It is the point at which one of the routes across the desert country enclosed by the great bend of the Nile to the south debouches upon the river. The energies of the protecting force in that quarter have mainly been concentrated upon the task of keeping intact the line of the Nile within the border of Egypt.

By the events of the last few years Nubia as well as the great region known as the Soudan has been practically cut adrift, so far as concerns administrative control and military occupancy. The Khedive's territories on the Nile, which once extended to the lake sources of the river, are now limited to the last six or seven hundred miles of its course. Khartoum ten years ago was half-way between the northern and southern extremities of the possessions claimed by the Khedive; now his authority stops short by nearly a thousand miles of that place, which has become the centre and rallying point of a great Mussulman conspiracy that has its ramifications all over Tropical Africa, and has as its prime design to oust European and Christian influence from the Continent. Mr. Stanhope in the House of Commons explained the position in a few words three weeks ago. One of the conditions under which the British remained in Egypt was that the British Government mere pledged to the Government of Egypt that it would assist in the protection of the Egyptian frontier if it were necessary. A horde of Dervishes are now trying to make their way northwards, to overrun the country, and to send back the prosperity of that country many years. It was the plain duty of Her Majesty's Government to aid the army and the Government of Egypt in defending the frontier which they themselves assisted in forming. The responsible officials in Egypt represented that the forces in Egypt should be increased, and Her Majesty's Government had taken the case into their very grave consideration. If the Dervishes persisted in invading Egypt, it is necessary that they should be punished. Now that they are in Egypt and are causing trouble it is necessary they should be driven out. Sir James Fergusson allowed his feelings to so far run away with him that he declared the Dervishes to be "the enemies of the human race, and it was the plain duty of anybody responsible for the government of Egypt to resist their attack by any means in their power." Every consideration of finance, policy, and military science demands that the Dervishes should not only be driven back, but should be kept back; and it is hard to see that they are the enemies of the human race; they have been once described as men rightly struggling to be free. It is certain that they can fight well, and their leader, Wad-el-Njumi, is not now heard of for the first time as a warrior and strategist.

Of course the task in hand is to drive them south, and the means which have been adopted are those which seemed calculated to effect the purpose. There are many people besides Sir Wilfrid Lawson who regret the necessity for keeping the wretched Arabs from the water, but Colonel Wodehouse's strategy is amply justified by the rules of war. His object was to prevent the enemy from effecting a lodgment on the banks of the Nile, and thus securing an invaluable base of operations. His further object was to keep the Mahdists in their present positions until they shall be driven by hunger, and more especially by thirst, into attacking the Egyptian forces on their own ground. Should they do so, Colonel Wodehouse is confident that the invading movement will completely collapse. To make his position secure against surprise, Colonel Wodehouse formed several entrenched camps in the hills to the west of Arguin, and these were occupied by the Egyptian mule battery and some cavalry. The cavalry and a camel corps have been found very useful in checking the rushes of the Dervishes towards the Nile by means of judicious flanking charges on the advancing enemy, but they have not yet been engaged in any serious fight. But now Wad-el-Njumi's tactics seem to have undergone a complete change—a change which seems fraught with danger for the British commanders. The object appears to be to draw Colonel Wodehouse from the green strip along the banks of the Nile into the interior, where, if he follow, they will have him at their mercy just as much as he had the Dervishes when panting with thirst and dying of exhaustion in the desert. Colonel Wodehouse's tactics were approved by most military and naval officers, and no anxiety is said to be entertained as to the result of the impending engagement. Their continuous moving about in search of water, it was believed, would have reduced the number of the Dervishes and wasted their strength. Instead of this, however, it appears that the enemy are marching north and have given Colonel Wodehouse the slip. General Hicks was led on as Colonel Wodehouse is now being led on, until he was far from water and in the midst of thick brushwood; the disaster which followed will not readily be forgotten. It is characteristic of the Soudanese to decry their own strength; they are pleased to tell the story of their own failures. The accounts given by deserters of the condition and strength of the Dervishes ought not to be relied upon. The fight, whenever it is fought, seems likely to be a tougher matter than is anticipated. Reinforcements are arriving in Egypt but slowly, and from Cairo to Wady-Halfa or to Assouan is a long and tedious journey, which to British soldiers, no matter how well seasoned they may be, may prove disastrous. A Service paper urges that the Dervish cavalry we have had to deal with in the Soudan are a mongrel race, and cannot meet our men in the open, no matter at what odds we fight them, and it urges "that, instead of sending detachments from our Line Cavalry to Egypt, we should employ some of our native Lancer regiments from India, for both horses and men would stand the climate better than Europeans." There is much to be said in support of this view, and a telegram in another column emphasises it. Many of the newly-landed British soldiers are suffering from the intense heat even at Cairo, and several deaths from heat apoplexy have occurred. There are cavalry regiments in all the three Presidencies which would be only too ready to embark for active service if called upon. The situation in Egypt is apparently more critical than General Grenfell or Colonel Wodehouse would care to acknowledge, and the fighting devotees, as Sir James Fergusson describes them, will not be forced beyond the borders without a severe struggle.

THERE is reason to expect that a good deal of useful light will be thrown upon the means by which the Bombay scavengers have been induced to strike. Much intimidation, physical and moral, has marked the affair. The police detectives, under the active direction of Khan Badadoor Mir Abdool Ali, have succeeded in obtaining clues to some of the wire-pullers. A number of arrests are likely to be made, and evidence has been obtained of intimidation by threats and blows. It appears, however, to be practically impossible to get actual evidence against those guilty of the worst form of intimidation, namely, those who aspire to the influence of jadoos or workers in magic. It is a curious fact that these Mahar medicine men have influence outside their own caste, which is almost of the lowest. Men of other castes, who ought to know better, obtain in time of difficulty or trouble the services of low-caste jadoos, who work incantations and evil spells, for which they receive presents proportionate to the efficacy of the means employed. Some of these men have acquired the art of similating trances and profess to see visions. In this they are sometimes helped out by drugged liquor which gives strength to their imagination. It is to be hoped that the strike will be brought to an end to-day. The Municipal Commissioner is dealing with the matter with discretion and firmness. The ring-leaders have been identified, and they will be dismissed with forfeiture of the month's pay which has now accrued. If their misguided followers do not return to their duty without further delay they too will be dismissed, and measures have been taken to fill their places by men brought from the mofussil. Although the sweepers complain of low wages, they are remunerated better than labourers of the same caste up-country. It is the rule of the department to employ their wives and grown children, who are able to do any work, so that the total earnings of a family far exceed anything obtainable in the mofussil.

THE issue of the new Four per cent Loan has been satisfactory for those fortunate enough to have their tenders accepted. Yesterday the stock went up a half per cent, with a prospect of a further rise. This makes a handsome profit on the investment. As we stated yesterday, the total amount of Bombay tenders accepted was Rs. 66,17,000, while the amount applied for is said to have been two crores and thirty lakhs.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott and Mr. Justice Jardine considered an application by the Government of Bombay for the revision of a conviction and sentence, passed under section 13 of the Merchant Shipping Act 19 of 1838, in the case of Imperatrix *vs.* Jainudin walad Mahomed. The accused, the owner of a vessel, was charged with omission to register his vessel after change made in its burthen, and was on conviction fined Rs. 238-12-0 by Mr. B. G. Sathe, first-class Magistrate of Ratnagherry, the amount being equal to ten times the fee payable for a certificate of registry of tonnage of the vessel. The accused was bound to register her tonnage according to the burthen, and had taken out a certificate in 1882 for only 160 tons, but the burthen, on remeasurement in 1888, was found to have been increased to over 190 tons. Mr. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ratnagherry, on the appeal of the accused, confirmed the conviction, but reduced the fine to Rs. 33-12-0. Their lordships, in reversing the orders of the lower courts, said that the prosecution relied on the rules of 1873. They were not issued under any Act, and appeared in the *Government Gazette* of 13th October 1873 as rules issued by the Marine Department for the measurement of open native boats. Their lordships held that the power to make rules did not authorise the making of a rule which went beyond the power given by the Act. In the opinion of the learned Judges, those rules were *ultra vires*, so far as they insisted on the measurement being taken from the top of a temporary addition to the upper strake. To enforce such a rule would be to legislate by the addition to the Act of the words "temporary or otherwise." Their lordships, differing from the courts below, held that the accused was not obliged to renew the registration of his vessel. The conviction and confirming order were reversed, and the fine was ordered to be returned to the accused.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEE BHOY is credited in Poona with the following riddle: Why did Mr. Ommanney assert in a confidential Note that the Parsees have no claim to superior morality?—Because the Inspector-General of Police, who wrote the Note, was not "Wise."

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT and Mr. Justice Jardine, presiding at the High Court, have decided an important question regarding the giving of caste feasts in mofussil towns. In May last Luxhmidas Makandas, a money-lender in Broach, on the thirteenth day of his wife's death, gave a caste feast to some 400 or 500 people. Three days previously a notification against the giving of caste feasts had been issued by the District Magistrate of Broach, under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the city. Lukhmidas was, therefore, prosecuted before the first-class magistrate of Broach on a charge of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, and was, on conviction, fined Rs. 33, with the alternative of fifteen days' simple imprisonment. The Magistrate was of opinion that the plea of the accused that he had made every preparation for the feast before the District Magistrate's notification, and that he was under the impression that the prohibition applied only to feasts given in the public roads, did not hold good, because the notification clearly prohibited the "giving of caste feasts in Broach." Their lordships held that the District Magistrate's order, which purported to be made under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, did not conform with the requirements of that section, by which the Magistrate's power was confined to the direction to a particular person to abstain from acts of a certain character, or to the public generally to abstain from similar acts when frequenting a particular place. The feast in question was held in a private house; and the Magistrate's order was not even brought to the

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

DEATHS FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.

CAIRO, JULY 31.

Three companies of the Welsh Borderers arrived here yesterday and are now starting for Assouan.

The danger of bringing British troops here at this time of the year is making itself painfully apparent. The heat is intense.

Many men are suffering, and several men among the drafts have died from heat apoplexy.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

EAST EUROPE HIGHLY EXPLOSIVE.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Lord Randolph Churchill addressed a meeting at Birmingham last night, and referring to the prospects of war, declared East Europe to be in a highly explosive state.

The speediest possible evacuation of Egypt by England, he said, was imperative if England wished to be in a position to defend her own interests in Europe.

LORD RANDOLPH REPRIMANDED.

LATER.

The Conservative papers this morning contain bitter attacks on Lord Randolph Churchill for his utterances in last night's speech at Birmingham.

A RUSSO-DANISH TREATY.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Reports from Vienna published here state that Russia and Denmark have concluded a secret treaty.

No particulars as to the nature of the treaty nor any direct confirmation of the reports have yet been received.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEGOCIATIONS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

We learn that negociations are proceeding between Government and Japan with a view to opening out the whole interior of Japan to British trade.

We have every reason to believe that the negociations will be successful.

THE BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

THE TREASURY CAUSING THE DELAY.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, last night in the House of Commons made a statement relative to the proposed Admiralty Graving Dock in Bombay.

His Lordship said that the India Office was willing and had offered to pay a moiety of the cost of construction; but nothing had been done, as the Treasury claimed the leading voice in the matter.

The delay was due to the Treasury's inability to treat this as an isolated instance of finance, but rather as one raising a large question as to the India Office's general contributions to such works.

THE SHAH'S RECEPTION IN PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 31.

The Shah arrived here from Cherbourg yesterday, and the visit was made the occasion of an enthusiastic demonstration.

His Majesty was received by President Carnot and the Ministers, who formally bade him welcome.

Inside and outside the station gigantic crowds had assembled, their numbers being rendered all the greater by the large numbers now idling about the streets, not having returned to work after the elections.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

LONDON, JULY 31.

A terrific earthquake occurred yesterday throughout the whole island of Kiou-Siou. The port of Nagasaki alone reports 600 persons to have been killed.

ITALY IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Advices have been received to the effect that Italy has decided to occupy Asmara.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MOVEMENTS OF THE DERVISHES.

DERVISH REPULSE AT TOSKI.

CAIRO, JULY 31.

Colonel Wodehouse reports that Wad-el-Njumi, with the main body of his forces, is in the hills situated three miles to the north of Abusimbul, where he has established water depots.

Dervish camel-men have fired on Colonel Kitchener's force at Toski.

A body of Dervish foot, who had occupied a portion of the village near Toski, have been driven out by the Egyptians with a loss of thirty-four killed.

THE ROYAL GRANTS BILL.

LONDON, JULY 30.

In the House of Commons this evening the Royal Grants Bill was read a first time.

CONCESSIONS TO COOPER'S HILL STUDENTS.

In the House of Lords Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, announced that thirteen commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery [illegible] to students at the Cooper's Hill

[illegible]ND AND CRETE.

[illegible]ted that she is desirous that [illegible]ld remain a Turkish pos-

[illegible]ORE HOPEFUL.

[illegible] JULY 30.

[illegible]eral

SPEECH BY LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, advocated the evacuation of Egypt by the British forces within a reasonable time, in order to secure the friendship of France and Turkey and restrict our responsibilities in view of the coming European war.

His Lordship, in touching upon Irish affairs, deprecated the imprisonment of Irish Members of Parliament, and urged the adoption by the Government of conciliatory measures, and the establishment of a popular local Government in Ireland.

THE NEW DOCK FOR BOMBAY.

In the House of Commons last night the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to a question, said that the Treasury had raised a difficulty in the matter of the proposed new dock at Bombay for ships of Her Majesty's Navy, and hence the delay in commencing the work. Lord George admitted that at present there was no dock available for our large ironclads.

SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT IN LANCASHIRE.

The cotton mills in Lancashire and the adjoining counties have begun to work short-time this week.

THE ENGLISH ACT RELATING TO CONFIDENTIAL STATE PAPERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

The *Pioneer* says:—It is probable that the English Act relating to confidential State papers will be adopted in India, whereby the illegal publication of such documents will become a cognizable offence.

BANGALORE RACES—FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 31.

SELLING RACE.

Capt. Fowle's Orator, 7st. 12lbs., Hobday..... 1
Mr Ali Abdulla's Cruiser, 7st. 12lbs., Lutchman.. 2
Mr. Lavelle's Chief Justice, 8st. 8lbs., Tingey... 3

Also ran: Lovelane Confederacy's Diamond, Mr. Farmer's Pater, Mr. Chamundi's Echo, and Mr. Dignum's "Three Fifty." Time—1m. 27secs.

CHAMUNDI STAKES.

Mr Ali Abdulla's Silvermain, 9st 3lbs, Robinson.. 1
Captain Payne's Warrior, 8st. 3lbs., Killick 2
The Firm's Nugget, 8st. 4lbs., Lutchman..... 3

Also ran: Mr. Hamood Shaba's Forat and Mr. Newton's Sultan. Time—2 m. 58 secs.

STEWARD'S CUP.

Mr. Dignum's The Judge, 7st. 13lbs., Robinson.. 1
Major Scott-Chisholm's Glencoe, 8st 4lbs. Tingey 2
Captain Heygate's Target, 10st. 1lb., Vinall..... 3

Also ran: Mr. Melton's Moab, Mr. Garstin's Wardhouse, Mr. Cosby's The Monk. Time—1 m. 49 secs.

PONY HANDICAP.

Mr. Vincent's Neophyte, 8st., Hobday 1
Mr. Firebrace's Moses, 8st. 5lbs., Smith..... 2
The Golconda Confederacy's Buffalo Bill, 9st. 7lb., Kendall 3

Also ran: Mr. MacCartie's Mahdi Ali, Mr. Abdulla's Oosman, Major Hamman's Juvenal, H. H. Aga Khan's Nelson, Mr. S. A. W.'s Pioneer, Mr. Dale's Grey Morn, Mr. Farmer's Superiority, Mr Chamundi's Crown Prince. Time—1 m. 36½ secs.

A NEW ARCHBISHOP.

(FROM THE REV. A. F. H. ALVARES.)

KOTTAYAM, JULY 30.

I was consecrated yesterday Archbishop of Goa, India, and Ceylon under the title of Julius.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 31.

The MacIver Liner s. s. Lycia sailed from home on the 27th inst. for Bombay via Kurrachee.

HONGKONG, JULY 31.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 11th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Munroe arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Fair Dhollera 4⅜
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings 5-1½
8¼ " " 6-3¼
40s Mule Twist 0-9
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ... 1s. 4d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account 93⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes..... 84½
4 per cent. Rupee paper..... 67⅞
4½ per cent. " 69⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 108
Bar Silver ..... 42 5-16d.

The sum of about £250,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JULY 30.

10 p.m. ... ... 81·5

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.

6 a.m. ... ... 80·4
10 a.m. ... ... 84·8
2 p.m. ... ... 85·5
4 p.m. ... ... 84·6

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 31.—Pressure has decreased slowly at the south and west of the peninsula, Guzerat, Sind, Lower Burma, and elsewhere it has increased slowly or moderately generally, but rapidly in the Punjaub. The distribution of pressure is irregular. A depression is shown in Sind, and there are relatively low pressures in the east of the North-West and Central Provinces, and between these a high pressure exists. Winds are fairly normal in direction, but the force is somewhat low for the time of year. Temperature has fallen briskly in Upper India and Meean Meer, and below normal in Madras, Punjaub, and the North-West Provinces. Rain is fairly general, except in Sind and Guzerat, but the fall is light and scattered over the peninsula. There is heavy rain at Akyab, Darjeeling, Sealkote, Nowgong, and Madura.

[illegible]tinue to be received of captures or [illegible] from Burma. Mr. Lloyd, in [illegible]ently encountered a [illegible]scovering two [illegible]Trading

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 12.

DR. CAMERON, M.P., has got it into that Scottish hard head of his that the Heavens will fall and everything go to eternal smash, unless he can get all the mamlatdars associated with the Crawford case punished. Hence his frequent enquiries as to this, that, and the other incident concerning the Bombay officials. Every fresh paragraph in the Calcutta correspondence of the *Times* puts him into a wild frenzy and sets him to work concocting questions intended to put the India Office and Lord Reay in an uncomfortable position. On Tuesday last he was so much excited by the affair, that he was determined, let Sir John Gorst's answer to his question be what it might, he would move the adjournment of the House and proceed to a division. Believing the learned (LL.D.) and worthy (M.D.) doctor was in earnest, I wired to you his probable intentions. When Thursday night came the Scotch blood was cooler. The doctor was content with the reply he received and did not move the adjournment. He made a virtue of a necessity. He could not find forty members to support him, and so his effort failed. A certain Political Agency is, in some measure, to be thanked for this. The answers of Sir John Gorst to the series of questions asked, as you will see, were satisfactory, so far as they went. I cannot help feeling, however, that in one respect it is a pity a debate was not forced.

It would be interesting to know how far the Secretary of State is abiding by, or departing from, that paragraph in his despatch ordering Mr. Crawford's dismissal from the service, in which he approved of the indemnity given by Lord Reay to the mamlatdars whose evidence made the prosecution possible. Sir John Gorst could have been compelled to state this much at least. Then, another good end which would have been served has relation to those very mamlatdars and to Lord Reay. The question is being seriously asked here whether Lord Reay is or is not going to be as good as his word and stand most resolutely by the plighted word which he has given. On the assumption that Lord Reay, as a man of honour, would see that his word was fully kept, several members were prepared to stand by him in debate, and to urge that, above all things, it was necessary that the promise of a British Governor should not be discredited and dragged through the mire of repudiation. A number of copies of Sir Raymond West's minute and of the letter which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of June 17, signed "Plighted Word," have been circulated, and many hon. members found in them a new aspect of the situation. Sir Raymond West's masterly minute, now that it is being read, is recognised as unanswerable. I take it for granted that Lord Reay in Council will stand by the men who trusted in his lordship's promises, and so enabled one of the greatest scandals of British administration in India to be dealt with. That being so, it is equally clear that certain parties who need not be more specifically designated will do everything in their power to procure the degradation and dismissal of the officers who gave evidence against Mr. Crawford. Not much can be done during this Session.

There was a very distinguished gathering at the anniversary dinner of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat. Lord Randolph Churchill, who presided, paid Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee a compliment by calling attention to his presence as the "representative of India." There was an amusing twinkle in the noble lord's eye when he referred to the "black man," and the incident was much commented upon, the general opinion of the company being reflected by the colloquial remark of a political admirer of the leader of the Tory Democracy, "That's one for Lord Salisbury!"

THE MUNICIPAL SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

THE Municipal sweepers returned to the maidan yesterday morning, determined to hold out to the last. They were in rather an excited state, and when one of our representatives went up to them they refused to say anything, one of their leaders remarking that the reporters only came to act as spies. The night before a large number of the strikers went to the Mahim stables and threatened to burn it down, also threatening to set upon the loyal scavengers there. Information has been given to the police, and there is every hope that the ringleaders will be traced out and prosecuted. Yesterday morning the Commissioner was met by a large body of the disaffected sweepers, who represented to him that they had not got a jawab to their petition. He reminded them that they need expect no reply as long as they behaved as they were doing. He told them if they came back to work they would get their old pay and no more. They then returned to the Esplanade. They had waited for him near the Crawford Market, and when he came up they spoke to him. It is expected that the men will all give in to-day; but even if they do, about 100 of the ringleaders are to be dismissed, their places being supplied by people who are to be got from up-country, and the first detachment of whom are expected in Bombay this morning. The bungies in the meantime are doing their double duty quite cheerfully, particularly as they get eight annas every night. The firm policy of the Commissioner will, no doubt, effectually settle the question of strikes in this city for many years to come.

Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Luxman Balloo, a municipal cart-driver of the Tardeo section, was brought up on remand, and charged by Khan Bahadoor Meer Abdool Ali, the Superintendent of the Detective Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, with criminal intimidation towards Babajee Emajee, the muccadam of the D Ward, Tardeo, on Saturday morning last, by offering to beat him or any of his gang of labourers under him who would not strike work on the following Monday morning. The translation of the letter handed by the accused to the complainant, Babajee, was put in, the purport of which was that he, Babajee, himself and five of his castemen belonging to his gang, should assemble at a caste jamat that was to be held on the Sunday following in order to enquire in what manner they should petition the Sircar and obtain redress for their grievances, and if he and those he appointed fails to do so, they would be excommunicated from the caste, as they in a body intended to strike work on the Monday morning. The accused admitted that he knew the contents of the letter he handed to his muccadum, Babajee Gonajee. The facts of the case being proved against the accused, the Magistrate framed a charge against him, under section 504 of the Indian Penal Code, that he, Luximon Balloo, intentionally insulted one Babajee Emajee on Saturday, the 27th July 1889, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, upon which charge he was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Petha Heera and six other labourers of the municipal scavengers' department of the F Ward, who were arrested under a warrant issued by Mr. P. Ryan, the second Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, were immediately after charged by the same police officer with criminal intimation in respect of some violence and abusive and threatening language used against a woman named Essee and her husband against a woman and all municipal labourers attached to woman, also all municipal husband and another the F Ward, Parell, on the last. Essee woman in the morning of Tuesday the morning in question her evidence stated that on headed by accused No. 1, Peetha Heera, came up to her house and dragged her out by the sarree, abused her, and then threatened to beat her and her husband if they did not strike work and come on to the maidan. Her husband on seeing this became alarmed, and ran away and concealed himself. She and her husband had no intentions to strike work. Immediately she got clear of their molestation, she went and reported the matter to her Inspector, Mr. Dawes, who came there, and with the assistance of the police they have not been since molested. His worship at this stage remanded the prisoners to jail and adjourned the further hearing of the case to Friday, the 2nd instant, as he, the Magistrate, had to attend a committee meeting of the Lunatic Asylum at Colaba that evening.

MONSOON MUD SPORTS.

THE following are the events for this afternoon, commencing at 4-30 p.m., behind the Marine Lines:—

1.—Tent Pegging.
2.—Jumping Competition.
3.—Postilion Race.
4.—Dropping Balls in Buckets.
5.—Saddle and Cheroot Race.

NUR MUHAMMED, the refugee who escaped from Peshawar and managed to seize and hold Khost [illegible] a time against the Amir, is still in Tirah territory [illegible]re he is again endeavouring to effect a [illegible] of the local Maliks against the Amir. [illegible]ers recently arrived at Peshawar [illegible]ke purchases for him. He [illegible] territory himself for

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 29.

BELGAUM can certainly now make its boast that in point of climate it can hold its own against any other station in Southern India. There is a brightness in the atmosphere that is most invigorating. Discontented beings who must always have their growl, declare that this "perfect weather" is not seasonable. July should be the month, *par excellence*, of rain, and we have had no fortnight's continual rain yet. Still, as about half the average rainfall has already been recorded and the monsoon period is not more than half expired, I think any fear of a scarcity or poor crops may be laid aside with the feeling in the air that one must be "up and doing." Football and polo have been steadily indulged in, and yesterday a really good gymkhana was held—"weather permitting," the astute hon. secretary of the Gymkhana, with the caution so admirable, had printed on the programmes issued on Friday morning. The weather did more than permit; it verily invited sport.

Event No. 1. Quarter-mile Race—Open to native troops in garrison. Ten enterprising Hindus started for this race, but to four only did the contest to its bitter end hold out.

No 2. Veteran's Race. 200 yards. Open to British troops in garrison. One yard start allowed for each year of service. Prizes, Rs. 6, 3, 1. Four veterans started, but only three went the whole course. A martial hero of 23 years' service, Gunner Young, winning the first prize.

No. 3. Pony Race. Round the Anemometer Tower starting from half-mile post home. Open to members of the Gymkhana Entrance Re. 1, to go to winner.

This was a very good race. Mr. Swayne first, Mr. Cooke Hurle, Mr. Lennox and Mr. Sheppard (dead heat) Mr. Platt, Mr. Hervey, Capt. Peacock, Capt. Smith.

No. 4. Ground Tumbling. Open to native troops in garrison. Prizes, Rs. 3 and 1. The "tumblers" executed most remarkable evolutions with great rapidity, and he who tumbled best of course bore off the first prize.

No. 5. Grand Match, "Man v. Beast." Running round a post 50 yards distant and back. Loser to stand drinks. (*Ad lib.*)

The parenthesis, I must state, *en parenthese*, to be not mine. I copy *verbatim* from the programme. "Man versus Beast" is to be translated man on horseback versus man on shank's mare. The first two to start were Mr. Swayne on horseback against Mr. Johnstone on foot. The latter won easily. The second pair were Mr. Sheppard versus Mr. Murray. Again unassisted man proved himself lord over all. The third pair were Capt Wray against Private Howe, and here, owing, no doubt, to Capt. Wray's superior horsemanship, horse beat man.

No. 6. Four-legged Race. (Three men.) 75 yards. Open to British troops in garrison. Prizes, Rs. 6 and 3.

Only two lots started—one from the Infantry and the other from the Artillery. The Infantry four-leggeders would have won, but that they, having, at their very last effort, and when victory lay immediately before them, burst their bonds (band securing their legs) asunder veritably and were disqualified. The Artillery won.

No. 7. Zureba Race.—Open to members of the Gymkhana. To ride 200 yards, jump into an enclosure, pick up a dummy amidst a furious fusilade, jump out again, and return to starting point. Entrance Re. 1.

First horses were used and then ponies. Capt. Wray won with ease each time. One officer had rather a nasty fall, but in the most *nonchalant* style recovered himself. He was pitched off head foremost, picked up a dummy, and rode off apparently none the worse for the "slight diversion."

Four entered in the trial for horses—Capt Wray, 1; Mr. Lennox, 2; Mr. L W. Fox, 3; Mr. Murray, 0.

For ponies—Capt Wray, 1; Mr. Hurle, 2; Mr. Sheppard, Mr. Lennox, Capt Peacock, Mr Platt, and Mr. Brocklehurst.

No. 8. Tent-pegging on Horses. Open to members of the Gymkhana. Entrance Re. 1. Entered.—Capt. Wray, 1; Mr. L. W. Fox, Mr. Murray, Mr Lennox, Mr. Brocklehurst, Mr. Sheppard, 2; Capt. Smith and Capt. O'Donoghue.

Capt. Wray and Mr. Sheppard tied, and had another try each allowed them, when Capt. Wray, determined to do or die, and prove himself the hero of the day, took the peg, while Mr. Sheppard only touched his. The sports were very good. There was far more life than usual exhibited in all the events. I must not forget to mention that the 23rd Band was very kindly lent for the occasion by Col. Gordon, D. S. O., and the officers of the regiment.

Miss Jewel Deane's troupe gave some performances last week at the Theatre Royal. The songs by Miss Beauty and Miss Maggie Campbell were very amusing. For such tiny mites, they have a degree of confidence most surprising to behold. "Will you come?" by Miss Maggie Campbell, elicited roars of applause, and so did Miss Beauty Campbell's "Eighteen Pence." Miss Tamras' song "I like it, I do," and the parody on the "Queen of my Heart" were both sung with great spirit. Miss Tamras and Harry Bull played a duet on the mandoline and guitar in very correct time. Harry Bull seems an adept, too, on the banjo, and dances step dances wonderfully well. Private Varndell sang a comic song, "The Wandering Minstrel," which, from the ringing encores and the gusto with which the choruses were joined in by the larger part of the audience, was undoubtedly a prime favourite with Tommy Atkins. The programme concluded with a farce, "The Stupid Servant." *Dramatis personæ*, Miss Lawrence and Harry Bull.

MILITARY NEWS.

WE regret to hear of the sudden death from cholera at Agra on Saturday of Major E. F. J. Rennick, Assistant Commissary-General.

THE names of all past and present medallists of the United Service Institution of India are in future to be published in the Bengal Army List, in the same way as the medallists of the Royal United Service Institution are published in the Quarterly Army List in England.

As already stated, the prize essay of the United Service Institution in India was that by Captain Duff of the 9th Bengal Infantry. He dealt with "The organisation of European and Eurasian subjects in India (including Volunteers) not belonging to the Army and Navy—(i) As auxiliary to the British troops; (ii) For the protection of life and property locally, with a view to free as large a portion as possible of the regular army for service in the field."

CAPTAIN DUFF, we understand, is in favour of the principle of compulsory service being applied to India. Captain Mason, R.E., whose essay ranks second and is also to be published, is opposed to this principle and puts forward a scheme for obtaining the largest number of men trained to bear arms without being subjected to compulsory service.

THE extension of the railway from Peshawur to Jamrud Fort, for which an estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 5,57,194, is not to be constructed as an ordinary traffic line, but as a military siding to be maintained ready for military purposes when needed. A revised estimate of cost will therefore be required.

THE Government have sanctioned about Rs. 50,000 for the construction of troop sidings at Hurnai, which are urgently required for the embarkation and disembarkation of troops, &c., without coming in contact with the ordinary public traffic of the station.

JOWARI BIRDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is astonishing that so sound a naturalist as "Keswal" should suggest the destruction of jowari birds. He is evidently moved thereto by his anxiety for those species which are rarer and carry brighter feather. The jowari bird may be a grain-feeder, but there can be no question that he is at the same time a locust-destroyer. He plays tremendous havoc in a flight, slaying by scores and hundreds for mere sport apparently. This friendly aid of his was noticed in the Deccan some five years ago. Similar accounts come from Syria, a country he visits with the locusts, if it is not his habitat. And now we hear of him following the same pursuits in Russia. The cultivator should not grudge him his toll, heavy though it undoubtedly is, and he should be watched with a kindly eye by every member of the Society, with a view to discovering whether he does not earn his toll in more ways than by hunting.—Yours, &c.,

July 30. LOCUSTS.

SPORTS AT WADHWAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, JULY 30.

THE annual athletic sports of the Talukdari Girassia School came off on the 25th and 27th inst., and were pronounced by all present to be a success. Besides the European and Native residents of the station, most of the Chiefs of Jhalawar were in for them, the most noticeable amongst them being the Thakor Sahebs of Limbdi and Wadhwan. The Wadhwan band was lent for the occasion by the Thakor Saheb, who takes great interest in the boys at all times, and this year with his wonted liberality he provided the greater number of prizes for the sports. At the conclusion of the sports on the second day, Mrs. Ferris gave away the prizes, which consisted of watches, cricket and tennis bats, a revolver, a clock, &c. The championship prize was a handsome shawl, also presented by the Thakor Saheb. One of the boys then stood up and thanked the Thakor Saheb and Captain Ferris, Assistant Political Agent in charge Jhalawar, for the kind interest they had taken in the sports. Captain Ferris returned the compliment by congratulating the head-master, Mr. Strip, on the efficiency of the boys in athletics and leading three cheers for him and Mrs. Strip. He also proposed three cheers for the Thakor Saheb, which were responded to most lustily by the boys. Then after three cheers more for Captain and Mrs. Ferris, the assembly dispersed.

The following are the names of the prize winners:—

Shivsingh was declared champion as winner of most prizes.

FIRST DAY.

100 yards foot race for all under 12.—1st prize flask, 2nd prize pocket-knife. Gagubha 1; and Nagkhavad 2.

100 yards foot race for all under 15.—1st prize writing-box, 2nd prize cricket ball. Amirmiah 1; and Vajesingh 2.

100 yards foot race, open to all.—1st prize lawn-tennis bat, 2nd prize watch chain. Shivsingh 1; and Gumansingh 2.

High jump for all up to 13.—1st prize cricket bat, 2nd prize flask. Bhausingh 1; and Jasvantsingh 2.

High jump for all up to 16.—1st prize hunting crop, 2nd prize whip. Amirmiah 1; and Sadhubha 2.

High jump open to all.—1st prize watch, 2nd prize flask. Malubha 1; and Shivsingh 2.

Half mile race, open to all.—1st prize revolver, 2nd prize watch, 3rd prize cricket bat. Jitsingh 1; Kesrisingh 2; and Gumansingh 3.

Throwing the hammer, open to all.—1st prize photographic album, 2nd prize whip. Ajubhai 1; and Nasibkhan 2.

Hurdle race, open to all.—1st prize lawn-tennis bat, 2nd prize set of stumps, 3rd prize inkstand. Shivsingh 1; Malubha 2; and Ajubhai 3.

Leg-to-leg race. Open to all.—1st prize cricket ball, 2nd prize courier bags. Jalamsing and Vajesingh 1; Kalukhachar and Bhausingh 2.

Sack race, open to all.—1st prize writing box, 2nd prize watch chain. Malubha 1; Jitsingh 2.

Tug-of-War. One-half in the school against the other half. Prize, pencil cases. The side with Malubha as captain.

SECOND DAY.

Long jump for all up to 13.—1st prize whip, 2nd prize pocket knife. Bhausingh 1; and Kalubha 2.

Long jump, for all up to 16.—1st prize lawn-tennis bat, 2nd prize flask. Amirmiah 1; and Vajesingh 2.

Long jump, open to all.—1st prize watch, 2nd prize lawn-tennis bat. Malubha 1; and Shivsingh 2.

Potato race, open to all.—1st prize writing case, 2nd prize hunting crop. Amadsingh 1; and Gagubha 2.

Steeplechase open to all.—1st prize clock, 2nd prize cricket bat, 3rd prize whip. Gumansingh 1; Shivsingh 2; and Malubha 3.

Throwing the cricket ball for all up to 13.—1st prize watch chain, 2nd prize chess board. Bhausingh 1; and Kalubha 2.

Throwing the cricket ball for all up to 16.—1st prize cricket bat, 2nd prize whip. Sursingh 1; Vajesingh 2.

Throwing the cricket ball, for all.—1st prize lawn-tennis bat, 2nd prize hunting crop. Jitsingh 1; Nasibkhan 2.

The Jeehupsetjee race, open to all. Riders to wear colours.—1st prize watch chains, 2nd prize inkstands. Shivsingh and Fulsingh 1; and Ajubhai and Chandrasingh 2.

The Final Tug-of-War.—The School *vs.* The World in the proportion of 3 to 2. Prize, pen-knives. The School.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held last evening at the Town Hall office. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee took the chair, and the municipal other members present were [illegible] and T. Blaney, Messrs. Cawasjee [illegible]:—Drs. Cowasjee Viaram, Banajee, U. Y. [illegible]oll, Kabrajee, Fazulbhoy Merawether, Mr. K. M. [illegible]anik, M. B. Bharbaya, Col. [illegible]ther, Mr. K. M. Shroff, and Major Selby.

TAX ON MEAT VANS.

The Committee considered a memorandum, dated 25th ultimo, from the Municipal Secretary, forwarding for remarks of the Standing Committee, letter, dated 18th idem, from Mr. M. M. Langran (of Bandora), stating that under the agreement between Government and the late Sir J. Jejeebhoy (the first Baronet) all traffic over "the Lady Jamsetjee Causeway" and "the Bandora Hill Road" was exempted from payment of toll; that, consequently, the levy by the Bandora Municipality from the Bombay Municipality of Rs 1,200 per annum for toll on meat vans is an illegal procedure, and suggesting that Government should be moved in the matter. The Commissioner said that the matter had been before the Committee—about 10 years ago, when he first came out,—and he expected that the matter had then been threshed out.

Dr. Blaney said it had never been threshed out, and he should like very much to have it settled now once for all. He was in favour of the right coming out, and to obtain that result he would even go so far as to entrust the Municipal Solicitors with the matter.

The letter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for the favour of his remarks.

RETURN OF FALLEN HOUSES.

Dr. Blaney, in accordance with his notice of motion, proposed "that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Standing Committee with a return of all houses, or portions of houses, that have fallen since the 1st of June last, showing—1. The locality, street, and number. 2. The owner's name. 3. Description of the building, such as whether private residence, chawl, stable, and number of storeys. 4. Date of erection. 5. Date of falling. 6. Cause of fall. 7. Persons injured or killed, and estimated loss of the fall. And that a similar return be furnished weekly in future, when houses or portions of houses are reported to have fallen. He said that it was to be regretted that new buildings were often being put up in such a scandalous way as to be unsafe and give way, causing danger and loss of human life. During the last month he had often read in the newspapers that one, two, or three houses had fallen in different parts of the town. As coroner of the city he spoke authoritatively on the matter. There were two deaths occurring in consequence of these houses falling down altogether or in part. Fortunately there had not been more fatal accidents, as people somehow or other got timely notice of the unsafe condition of such jerry houses by a click which preceded the falling down of the houses. It was scandalous that people should be allowed to make money by receiving rents for houses occupied by the poor without giving them any security for their lives and property. The table required by him would not devolve any extra work on the Municipal officers.

The chairman seconded the resolution.

Mr. Kabrajee observed that some of the houses, particularly the chawls built for the occupation of the poor, were jerry structures, the posts supporting those houses being in some cases made of two or three different pieces dove-tailed one into the other. The only reason why many fatal accidents did not occur was that the tenants generally left the chawls in time to escape the danger.

Colonel Merewether knew of *cutcha* built houses which fell down before they were occupied.

Mr. Javerilal gave an instance of a house at Walkeshwar which had no foundation, or good chuman or masonry work, and which came down like a pack of cards, being constructed of mud and such other materials.

Dr. Blaney's resolution was then carried unanimously.

After transacting other business, the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

RACQUET DOUBLE HANDICAP.

THE following is the draw for the 1st round to be played off by Saturday next:—

Mr H E Gell.....		Capt Dunsterville ...	
Mr H B Thurburn	—4 vs	Capt Quentin	—3
Mr F T Rickards		Mr W J Buck	
Mr H M Stewart.	+1 vs	Hon A V Bethell....	+4
Mr W A Rankine		Capt Olivier	
Mr R C Dyson ..	+3 vs	Mr A H King	+5
Mr T H Twiss ..		Capt Sir T W Jervis	
Mr C La Touche.	+3 vs	Mr A B Saugster ...	Scratch.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held last evening in the lower hall of the institute, Colonel Merewether, R. E., the president of the Society, occupied the chair. The following members were also present:—Messrs. S. S. Solomon, S. Shellon, Colonel Moberly, R.E., Mr. A. F. Turner, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Muraban, Captain G. M. Porter, R. E., Messrs. F. W. Peterson, R. B. Nixon, T. A. Bland, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, J. Thomas, J. Douglas, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Messrs. F. D. Panday, G. Knowles, W. Leibschwager, R. Frost, W. T. Wilson, Ibrahim Ahmadee, T. A. Savage, and T. W. G. Quanbrough. The proceedings of the evening were opened by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. A. Savage reading the annual report.

From the annual report read by Mr. T. A. Savage, the honorary secretary, it appeared that the number of ordinary members on the 31st March 1888, was 361 as compared with 329 on the same day in the present year, showing a decrease of 41. Twenty-four of this number, however, should have been struck out last year, as they left during 1887-88, without sending in their resignation, and had not rejoined since, so that the actual decrease was only seventeen. Most of the resignations during the year were occasioned by departures for other stations in India and for Europe. The new libraries recently started in the Fort and other parts of Bombay, and the reduction in the rate of subscriptions to the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society had doubtless had some influence in drawing away a few of the members and keeping others from joining. The committee had always endeavoured to render the institute as attractive as possible, and had reason to believe that its benefits were appreciated, and they did not suppose that the causes which might have induced regular resident members to resign were of a permanent nature. In any case they were fully convinced that the general excellence and usefulness of the institute had not deteriorated. The total number of members in 1887-88 was 487, including 365 Europeans, 21 Jews, 16 Hindoos, 3 Mohamedans, and 82 Parsees, while in 1888-89 the total number was 443, including 317 Europeans, 22 Jews, 19 Hindoos, 3 Mohamedans, and 87 Parsees. Some 303 visitors used the institute during the twelve months under review, as against 427 in the previous year. Since the introduction of the revised rules for the prevention of stagnation in the circulation of books and periodicals, there had been fewer complaints made by members, and those only of a trivial nature. It might therefore be assumed that the general working of the library caused satisfaction. They desire again to give prominence to the inattention of many of the members to calls made on them for the return of books and periodicals in their possession beyond the period allowed by the rules, and they, therefore, requested the members to return books, &c., within a reasonable period. The number of books in the library on the 31st March, 1889, was 10,961. A large number (142) of books had been lost, but many of them had been missing for years past, and the rest had been lost partly by reason of the practice of allowing members to take away books without the knowledge of the librarian or his assistant, and partly by reason of the library being in charge of only a hamal on Sundays, thus leaving it in the power of any one to take away books from the library. This practice, however, had now been stopped. The number of new books added during the year was 267. Though there was a decrease in the members, the number of books of general interest in circulation was larger than in the preceding year, but there was a falling off in the reading of works of fiction. During the past session three lectures of considerable interest had been delivered, the subjects of some being, "Ancient Egypt" by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott; "Social Satirists" by Mr. W. E. Hart; and "Modern Egypt" by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott; and the committee took this opportunity of thanking these gentlemen for having consented to lecture. On the resignation of Captain Atkinson, Mr T. W. G. Quanborough was appointed chief librarian. Certain changes had been made in the staff under his superintendence to the better and more economical working of the institute. The lecture-hall building fund stood at Rs. 15,436 8-4, showing an increase to the fund of Rs. 117-0-10 since last year. The total receipts of 1887-88 were Rs. 10,527 against Rs. 9,211 in 1888-89, while the expenditure in the former session was Rs. 10,553 against Rs. 10,147 in the past year, showing a decrease of Rs. 405.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said the only point in the report to which he wished to draw special attention was the same as that referred to last year, namely, the constant calls made upon members for the regular return of books issued to them, and their inattention [illegible] there appeared to be an improvement in this direction, from the report just read, still there was considerable room for further improvement in the matter, and unless books were returned regularly, the proper working of the library could not be carried on.

Mr. R. B. Nixon, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had much pleasure in noting the satisfactory progress of the library during the past year. He had heard many people speak very favorably of the present working of the library and the manner in which books could be always obtained. It was satisfactory to notice that so many new volumes had been added during the year and that the institute and library had improved so much in its working, and that whereas it used to take such a considerable time to get a certain book before, this difficulty had not been experienced by him personally during the year under review.

Mr. Savage, the honorary secretary, addressing the meeting, said that with reference to certain remarks made by Mr. Bland regarding the circulation, he had pointed out to the committee how the circulating library referred to was managed. That the plan adopted by them for book circulation by peons could not very well at present at least be done by the institute, as they did not possess the means of employing extra men for this work; but he hoped to be better situated financially, and then they would follow the example of their rival. At present they were not able to compete in this respect with that institution. There was also another matter he might point out, and that was that the instit

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

OMISSION TO REGISTER A VESSEL AFTER CHANGE IN ITS BURTHEN.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* JALANDER WALAD MAHOMED.

THIS was an application by the Government of Bombay for the reversion of a conviction and sentence passed on the accused by Mr. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Ratnagherry, who, on the 19th March last, confirmed the conviction of the accused by Mr. B. G. Sathe, First Class Magistrate, of the offence of omitting to register his vessel after change made in its burthen, but who reduced the fine from Rs. 238-12 to Rs. 33-12, under Section 13 of the Merchant Shipping Act 19 of 1838. Mr. Shantaram Narayen, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Government, while Mr. Vasudeo Gopal, engaged by the court, appeared for the Crown.

Their Lordships, in giving judgment, said: This is a question which turns on the construction of Sections 4, 6, 7 and 13 of Act XIX. of 1838. Section 4 says that in the case of all vessels trading on the coast of Bombay, the name, number, and burthen of every such vessel with the name of the owner, shall be registered by the person directed to make such registry; and "whenever any change shall take place in the burthen of such vessel * * * * such registry shall be made again." The burthen of a ship is its carrying capacity—the number of tons it will carry. (See Imperial Dictionary.) Section 6 throws the duty of ascertaining the burthen on the official named in each port for that purpose. Section 7 obliges every owner to "obtain a certificate of registry from the person authorized to make such registry as aforesaid." Section 13 says "in case any such vessel shall not be furnished with such certificates as hereinbefore specified (*i.e.*, in Section 4) the owner shall be subjected to a fine of ten times the amount of the fees payable in respect of the certificate of registry of such vessel." In the present case the evidence of the prosecution, including that of Mr. Payne, Inspector of Coast Guards, showed that for the purposes of a voyage along the coast to Bombay with a cargo of timber, the vessel's bulwarks were raised by an additional structure of a temporary nature. It was contended she had increased her tonnage without renewing her certificate. The object of the structure was not, however, shown to be an increase of the carrying capacity. The defendant said the erection was only put there to protect the timber from the sea. Mr. Payne put in evidence certain rules of measurement for native boats issued with the sanction of Government in 1873, which say the measurements must be taken from the top of the highest strake, "temporary or otherwise," of the vessel. Act XIX. of 1838 lays down no rules of measurement, but Act X. of 1841 says, "In order to ascertain the tonnage of open vessels depths are to be measured from the upper strake." The rule of 1873 adds the words "temporary or otherwise." Following that rule of measurement, Mr. Payne found an increase of 27 tons by reason of the temporary bamboo structure. He therefore contended that "a change had taken place in the burthen," and the Magistrate decided in his favour that the owner ought to have registered anew and was subject, under Section 13 of the Act of 1838, to the fine of ten times the amount of the fee payable on First the renewal certificate. This was the order of the Judge. The Second Judge decreased the amount of the fine, and otherwise confirmed the decision. We are of opinion that this view of the law is not correct. The erection of planks and bamboos which caused the increased burthen was admitted to be only of a temporary character, and was to be removed at the end of the voyage. It was argued that the construction was clearly made at least for one voyage of the vessel, that it came within the definition of the "upper strake" from which the measurement must be taken, and that it therefore came within the Actand required renewed registration. The definition of "strake," as a shipbuilding term, is "a continuous line of planking or plates on a vessel's side reaching from stem to sterp. (Imperial Dictionary.) The strakes are in fact a structural portion of the vessel. It seems impossible to hold that a temporary addition to the bulwarks comes within this definition. The Merchants' Shipping Act of 1854 lays down a principle of measurement similar to that in Act X. of 1841. Section 24 says:—"In ascertaining the tonnage of open ships, the upper edge of the upper strake is to form the boundary line of measurement, and the depths shall be taken from athwartship line, extending from the upper edge of the said strake at each division of the length." The Merchant Shipping Act goes on to say (Section 26) "that thenceforth to be the ascertained shall be deemed by alteration is made in tonnage of the ship, unless such ship." There is no exthe form or capacity of ole to temporary additions to press provision appli the Indian Acts of 1838 or 1841 open vessels either Shipping Act. The words "temor in the Merchorwise" only occur in the rules of 1873. porary or were a matter of doubt whether the words Even porary or otherwise" are or are not by implication in the Act, the fact of the doubt ought to exclude them, for *in dubio* you are always to lean against a construction which imposes a burthen on the subject." (11 Cl. and Fin., 500, p. 607.) It is a well-known rule of construction that penal acts must be construed strictly. In construing some ambiguous clauses of an Act for the registry of ships, Hector, J., said:—"Though this statute be remedial, yet it is very penal if all its requisitions be not complied with." "These statutes are made for the advancement of trade and commerce and to regulate the conduct of merchants. If laws of this sort be not perfectly clear and intelligible to persons of their description, the legislature by the use of such ambiguous clauses would lay a snare for the subject." A construction which convoys such an imputation ought never to be adopted. I think that the same rule ought to obtain here, as in the construction of clauses inflicting pains and penalties in the revenue laws, if they be ambiguously and obscurely worded, the interpretation is ever in favour of the subject, for this plain reason that the legislature is ever at hand to explain its own meaning and to express more clearly what has been obscurely expressed." Hubbard *vs.* Johnston, 3, Taunton, at p. 220. Although the Acts are silent about temporary additions to open vessels, as regards vessels with decks, the Merchant Shipping Act (Sec. 21 sub. 9.) says that a closed-in space on the upper deck must be permanent, or the tonnage of such erection is not to be ascertained. (Sec 2 L. R. Sc. and Tr. App. 409.) The Merchant Shipping Act applies as regards the rules of measurement to the whole of Her Majesty's dominions and its law in India, so far as it is not superseded by local legislation. The Acts of 1838 and 1841, and the only other Indian Act VII. of 1880, do not conflict with it, and there is no other local legislation. Its rules, therefore, must be applicable at any rate as illustrating by their more careful phraseology the meaning of the rule of measurement laid down in the Act of 1841. The construction in the present case is admittedly temporary, and corresponds in an open vessel to a closed-in space on the upper deck in a decked vessel. If temporary alterations had been intended to be included, the Act would have said so. But the prosecution rely on the rules of 1873. They are not issued under any Act. They appear in the *Government Gazette*, 13th October 1873, as rules issued by the Marine Department for the measurement of open native boats. The power to make rules does not authorize the making of a rule which goes beyond the power given by the Act. We think those rules are *ultra vires* so far as they insist on the measurement being taken from the top of a temporary addition to the upper strake. To enforce such a rule would be to legislate by the addition to the Act of the words "temporary or otherwise." We, therefore, differ from the courts below, and hold the defendant was not obliged to renew his registration. The conviction and confirming order must therefore be reversed and fine returned.

OBNOXIOUS INDULGENCE IN CASTE FEASTS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* LUKHMIDAS MAKANDAS.

THIS was a review of the proceedings of Mr. Eduljee Dosabhai, First Class Magistrate, Broach, who, on the 22nd May last, convicted the accused of disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant, under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, and fined him Rs. 35, with the alternative of fifteen days' simple imprisonment.

It appeared that the accused was charged as above, in that he, knowing that, by any order lawfully promulgated by the District Magistrate of Broach, he was directed, under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, not to give any caste-dinner, owing to the prevalence of cholera, disobeyed such direction, such disobedience tending to cause danger to human life. (Section 118 of the Indian Penal Code.) The accused admitted having given the feast in honour of the thirteenth day of his wife's death to 400 or 500 people. The feast consisted of sweet balls, rice, dall, &c. Accused said he was under the impression that the prohibition extended to feasts given on roads, as the Municipality had previously tom-tommed to that effect; and he had made all the requisite preparations before the District Magistrate's notification.

The Magistrate, in his finding, said: It is proved by the evidence in the case that the accused did give the caste-dinner three days after the promulgation of the District Magistrate's notification. His plea that he had made every preparation beforehand, and that he was under the impression that the prohibition applied only to roads, does not hold good, because the notification clearly prohibits the "giving of caste feasts in Broach" and not on roads alone. Moreover, even if he had made any preparations, it would not justify his taking the law into his own hands. The notification was issued in the interest of the public safety. Medical opinion shows that such feasts endanger human life. I, therefore, convict the accused of an offence under Clause 2 of Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code.

Accused had paid the fine of Rs. 35.

Mr. Justice Scott, in giving judgment, said: Th's is a conviction under Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, for disobedience to an order duly promulgated by a public servant. The order in question purports to be made under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. We are of opinion that the particular order, which was disobeyed, and on which the Magistrate acted, does not conform with the requirements of that section. The power of the Magistrate is there confined to a direction to a particular person to abstain from acts of a certain character, or to the public generally to abstain from similiar acts when frequenting a particular place. In this case, the order was put forth in the form of a proclamation posted in the streets of Broach, forbidding the inhabitants generally to indulge in caste feasts. The order thus issued was not even brought to the notice of the accused. The feast in question was held in a private house. We are of opinion the order both in its substance and in its manner of publication was illegal, as being beyond the powers conferred by Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is not directed to a particular person, nor to the public when frequenting a particular place, nor was it served on any person individually. The conviction and sentence must be reversed, and the fine returned.

CLAIM ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Roopa Prema and others, a firm of Marwarrees, sought to recover from Jumnadass Vandrawandass and his father, Vandravundass Varujlall, the sum of Rs. 1,081, being the amount of a promissory note passed by the first defendant in his own name as well as in the name of his father, the second defendant, Mr. Anderson, with Mr. Cowasjee B. Setna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Tyebjee, with Mr. Rustomjee N. Patel, represented the second defendant, Vandravundass Varujlall, while the first defendant appeared in person, and admitted the debt. Mr. Tyebjee, on behalf of the second defendant, denied the execution of the promissory note; and also denied raising the loan from the plaintiffs; he also denied the authority of the first defendant to raise any money on behalf of his client, who was a wealthy man, and had always advanced moneys to other people on the mortgage of immoveable properties. Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the plaintiffs, relied on a power of attorney given by the second defendant to his son, the first defendant, to enable him to pass his signature at the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and to do the necessary things in relation to the registration of documents. The learned counsel also relied on a power-of-attorney similarly given, and on the mortgage held by the defendants in their joint names. Mr. Tyebjee urged that his client was possessed of very large means, and that it was not necessary for him to borrow any moneys, and he had never borrowed monies before of any Marwarrees; but that his son, the first defendant, who was a young man and squandered what he got, had falsely signed his father's name. It was also stated that the whole property was self-aequired by the father, and the first defendant was not joint in business with his father. His name was simply joined by his father in the mortgage that he held, as the second defendant was an old man and could not always conveniently attend to his business. Mr. Tyebjee, therefore, contended, on behalf of his client, that the power-of-attorney did not authorise the son to raise any loans on behalf of or in the name of his father.

His Honour, after hearing evidence, held that the power-of-atorney did not give authority to the first defendant to sign promissary notes or borrow monies from Marwarrees, dismissed the suit against the second defendant, with costs Rs. 150; and passed judgment against the first defendant for Rs. 1,031 with court costs.

KHANGAUM COTTON PRESS COMPANY.

THE seventh annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the registered office, 28, Medows Street, Mr. A. Breul, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you the audited accounts of this company for the year ended 30th June last, which they ask you to pass. The cotton crop in the Khangaum district has been a good one, and the result of our working season, as shown by the account attached, is a net profit of Rs. 18,449-9-9. Out of this your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 54 per share, being 9 per annum on the capital to be paid to the shareholders free of income tax, absorbing Rs. 12,960 and to place a sum of Rs. 5,489-9-9 to reserve and renewal account, which will then show a credit balance of Rs. 22,808-6-3. All repairs and improvements, founds necessary during the season, have been paid out of revenue, and the machinery, presses, and building are all in first class order. Messrs. D. H Glade and Percy Benn retire by rotation from the board of directors, but are eligible for re-election.

The report and the audited accounts were approved, adopted, and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 54 per share was declared, payable to-day and thereafter. Messrs. Percy Benn and D. H. Glade, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors, Mr. A. W. Campbell was appointed auditor for the ensuing year, with a remuneration of Rs. 100. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

SPORTING FIXTURES, 1889-90.

Poona Sky Races	Aug 6, 8, and 10.
Hyderabad (Sind) Sky Races	Aug 13 and 15.
Lucknow Sky Races	Aug 13, 15, and 17.
Ahmednagar Races	Aug 13, 15, and 17.
Colombo Races	Aug 17, 19, 21, and 22.
Secunderabad Sky Races	Aug 27, 29, and 31.
Fyzabad Sky Races	Aug 29 and 31.
Naini Tal Sky Races	Sept 10 and 12.
Kamptee Sky Races	Sept 10 and 12.
Murree Autumn Races	Sept 12 and 14.
Ootacamund and Wellington Sky Races	Sept 17, 19, and 21.
Poona Races	Sept 19, 21, 24, 26, and 28.
Belgaum Races	Oct 7, 9, and 11.
Umballa Autumn Races	Oct 8, 10, and 12.
Mysore Sky Races	Oct 9, 11, and 13.
Rawalpindi Races	Oct 22, and 24.
Lucknow Autumn Races	Nov 5, 7, and 9.
Sonepore Races	Nov 5, 7, and 10.
Cawnpore Races	Nov 14 and 16.
Hyderabad (Deccan) Races	Nov 16, 19, 21, and 23.
Allahabad Races	Nov 19 and 21.
Calcutta First Extra Meeting	Nov 30,
Julpigori Races	Dec 3, 5, and 6.
" Second Extra Meeting	Dec 14.
Calcutta Races (First Meeting)	Dec 21, 26, 28, and Jan 1.
Ballygunge Steeplechases	Jan 4 and 11.
Calcutta Races (Second Meeting)	Jan 18 and 25.
Madras Races	Jan 21, 23, 25, and 28.
Lucknow Spring Meeting	Feb 4, 6, and 8.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S FIRST GOVERNMENT.

Apropos Mr. Labouchere's leadership of the Radical Party with reference to the Royal grants, a very humorous sketch of his first Government was going the round of the smoking-room and lobbies a few days before the mail left. There has been a good deal of Cabinet-making in by-gone days, but the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* doubts if such a sketch as the following ever saw the light before:—First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Henry Labouchere; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. G. A. Picton; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Illingworth; Secretary of State for the Home Department, Mr. Handel Cossham; Secretary of State for War, Mr. W. R. Cremer; First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Secretary of State for India, Mr. Bradlaugh; President of the Local Government Board, Mr. John E. Ellis; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Winterbotham; First Commissioner of Works, Mr. James Rowlands; Secretary to the Admiralty, Mr. C. E. Schwann; Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. John Morley; Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Secretary for Ireland, Mr. C. S. Parnell; Viceroy of India, Sir George Campbell; Patronage Secretary, Mr. Jacoby; Under-Secretary for the Home Department, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Secretary for Scotland, Mr. Peter Esslemont; Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Halley Stewart. The beauty of the thing is the way it disposes of the front Opposition bench. Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt are nowhere, whilst Mr. John Morley and Mr. H. H. Fowler are made to take back seats.

SOME CASES IN WHICH MARRIAGE WAS A DECIDED FAILURE.

A WRITER in the *Westminster Review* is at the pains to tabulate the various grounds assigned for claiming divorce in the United States; the claims being for the most part (and in some cases very rightly) allowed.

During a year's investigation into the subject of divorces in the United States, I came across many cases well calculated to raise the query whether society does rightly or wisely in making it impossible, or even difficult to obtain divorce. Subjoined are the notes of a few cases which will show three things; first, that in many instances, marriage is a miserable and total failure; second, that divorce is a partial and temporary relief; and, third, that in the United States that relief is often sought and easily obtained. A French journal recently deplored the fact that in France there are four divorces to every thousand marriages. In the United States, in some cities, the proportion of divorces to marriages rises to one in six, and, as some of the following cases show, the divorce is granted on grounds that are almost not grounds at all.

The following twenty-two cases in which divorces were granted are those in which the plaintiff was the husband, seeking divorce because of the wife's misdoings. The language used is verbatim from the official papers, either from the complaint, the judge's decree, or from testimony of witnesses.

1. "Defendant (wife) has beaten this plaintiff until he was bruised and sore. She has also smashed the household wares."

2. "Defendant and plaintiff were married in Chatauqua, New York, both belong to a sect called the 'Brotherhood of the New Life,' with strange tenets, one of which is that a man shall not hold marital relations with his wife unless given a permit by the chief of the sect. The plaintiff alleges that he has been unable to obtain a permit from Harris, the chief of the sect; that, on the contrary the said Harris has commanded the defendant not to stay with the plaintiff for three years. (Laurence Oliphant, the deceased writer, succeeded Harris as chief of this peculiar sect.)

3. "The defendant pulled this plaintiff out of bed by his whiskers."

4. "The defendant took all the covering off the bed, leaving plaintiff to shiver until morning. On one occasion she jumped on him with her knees, and ran a knitting needle four inches into his arm."

5. "The defendant threw scalding tea in plaintiff's face, permanently blinding him in one eye."

6. From testimony of husband: "My wife would not walk with me on Sundays. Once, in a tantrum, she heaved a tea-pot at me. She hit me on the side of the jaw, because I refused to be worked into a passion. Once she pulled quite a quantity of hair out of my head." (Among the papers was a tuft of sandy hair, marked "Exhibit A.")

7. "The morning after their marriage the defendant came into the room where this plaintiff was lying, and beat him with a shoe heel, badly blacking both his eyes." (Suit for divorce was begun morning after the marriage.)

"The defendant is a powerful woman, weighing one hundred and ninety pounds. She struck plaintiff with a stove-lid, and broke one of his ribs. On another occasion she knocked the plaintiff down with a chair. On still another occasion she aimed a red-hot poker at plaintiff's head."

9. "During the past year the defendant has frequently struck this plaintiff with pokers, flat-irons, and other hard substances."

10. "The defendant took a buggy, drove six miles, got a Mr. Holmes, an old sweetheart of hers, drove him out of the country, and then and there, in cold blood, shot the said Mr. Holmes with a revolver. This action caused plaintiff unspeakable suffering, wherefore he sues for divorce."

Doubtless, no one will deny that there should be relief of some kind for a husband afflicted with a hundred and ninety pound wife, addicted to breaking his ribs with stove-lids. It is not so probable, however, that much sympathy will be expended upon the husbands who obtained divorces on the frivolous grounds mentioned in the next batch of cases.

11. "The defendant (wife) goes gadding about town, leaving the children to go supperless to bed. The plaintiff when he comes home has to cook his own supper. The defendant, knowing the love plaintiff bears for the little girl, once wrote him when absent, that the child was dying, and that it could not possibly have a better time to peg out. Plaintiff alleges that defendant did this solely for the purpose of harassing said plaintiff, that the child was only slightly ill. The defendant further causes plaintiff mental anguish by declaring that she will drown herself rather than have another child."

12. "Defendant took a dose of laudanum solely to vex and harass plaintiff, causing him to expend much money in medical treatment, and often, to vex plaintiff, defendant goes to bed and remains there days at a time. One day when plaintiff asked his wife to cook breakfast, she took all the dishes and smashed them on the ground, the defendant would refuse to eat and pretend to be sick. Once she threw dishes out of the window, because he sowed grass in August."

13. "Defendant struck plaintiff a violent blow with her bustle."

14. "The defendant has frequently evinced towards this plaintiff a hasty temper."

15. "Defendant has been guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment in this. She has persistently neglected and refused to cook for this plaintiff, and has twice spat in his face."

16. "The defendant violently upbraided this plaintiff, and said to him that he was no man at all, causing him mental suffering and anguish."

17. From husband's testimony: "My wife refuses to keep my clothes in repair; she even refuses to cook, and never sews my buttons on." A witness testified that he had seen the plaintiff with but one button on his, plaintiff's vest, and that he had heard defendant say that she would not allow the plaintiff, her husband, to go to fires at night. The Court decided that the wife was guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment, and granted a decree of divorce.

18. "Defendant called her husband a good-for-nothing vagabond, and said she wished to God he would go away." This remark caused plaintiff mental anguish, and divorce was granted."

19. "The plaintiff at dinner did not eat, whereupon the defendant said to him, 'If you don't eat, I'll out your head off.' This threat caused plaintiff mental anguish, and he prays for divorce on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment."

20. "Plaintiff alleges that there is no offspring of their marriage, thus rendering life burdensome and home dreary."

21. "The defendant keeps this plaintiff awake most of the night, quarrelling and trying to get him to convey his property to her."

22. From testimony of the husband: "My wife would not get up in the morning, nor would she call me in the morning; she would not do anything I requested her to do. All this has caused me mental suffering and anguish."

Some sympathy may be extended to the husbands even in these cases. For instance, in case of No. 14, although no other fault is found with the wife, except that she has a hasty temper, it is well known that a continual exhibition of "hasty temper" may, sometime, become quite as unendurable as stove-lids and broken ribs. But it is not until we come to examine divorces obtained by wives from wicked husbands, that the merits of this interesting subject can be fully understood. The investigation in the United States showed that nearly three times as many wives as husband get divorces. The following fifty-three cases show, also, that not only are there more wicked husbands than wicked wives, but that when a husband is wicked, he is awfully wicked, far more so than the most wicked wife.

A QUEEN AS A BALLOONIST.

THE Madrid correspondent of the *Daily News*, writes:—Queen Christina has given another proof of her coolness and pluck which has created great enthusiasm among her soldiers. A detachment of the Royal Engineers, with their officers, were about to make a first trial of some military balloons recently purchased in France, and were working knee-deep in mud in the Royal Park, some miles outside Madrid when suddenly a Royal carriage appeared, in which were seated the Queen, Countess Sorondegui (Mistress of the Robes), and Colonel Ayallon (Aide-de-Camp). The Queen picked her way, not easily, through the mud to where the engineers were preparing the balloon, and she astonished everybody by saying that she had come for the express purpose of joining in the first ascent. Her lady-in-waiting declined to accompany her, when her Majesty lightly stepped into the balloon with Colonel Ayallon. The order was then given to let the cable go; and held by two slender ropes, the balloon, bearing the Queen the Colonel, and four soldiers, rose to a height of about 300 yards. After enjoying a splendid view of Madrid and its environs, her Majesty gave the signal to lower the balloon, which stopped ten yards from the ground to allow a photograph to be taken, and the Queen landed, welcomed by enthusiastic cheers from the soldiers. The balloon has been christened Maria Christina of Hapsburg.

THE CHETWYND-DURHAM CASE.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Jockey Club was held at 49, Belgrave-square, on Saturday, July 13. In opening the meeting, Mr. Lowther said:—My lords and gentlemen,—This meeting has been called for the purpose of enabling the stewards to communicate to the club the award made by them in the capacity of arbitrators in the case of Chetwyad *vs.* Durham, and we have thought for the convenience of the club it would be desirable that the documents which are referred to in the award, and others which have relation thereto, should be placed in a convenient form accessible to all. I have also to communicate to the club a letter which the stewards have this morning received from Sir George Chetwynd, which I will read:—"July 5, 1889.—To the Stewards and Members of the Jockey Club.—My lords and gentlemen,—I desire to place my resignation as a member of the Jockey Club in your hands. I am certain you will at the same time permit me to state my reasons for doing so. When it was decided by the club that the stewards should act as arbitrators, I agreed to the proposition for my mind was very conscious of right, and I had a firm belief that no tribunal could on the facts known to me, condemn me as guilty of any malpractices. Having accepted the stewards as the tribunal to judge me, I am aware that from their recorded judgment I have no appeal to law. The judgment cannot be reviewed. It is final. Still to me there is left the right, which I exercise solemnly and earnestly, to declare that the evidence I gave truly represents all I did and all I knew, and that I have done nothing beyond the acts I brought to the knowledge of the stewards. Of the original charge—always the main one—made by Lord Durham I am entirely acquitted. To which of the lesser charges the judgment of the arbitrators extends I know not, and I presume no member of the club except the stewards does know. Still, of having been a party to some breaches of the Rules of Racing, I am, by the judgment given, condemned. I have therefore to consider the course it is becoming in me to take, not only in relation to my own personal interests, but also with regard to the position of the club before the public. I likewise think that it is becoming in me to prevent, as far as lies in my power, any conflict of opinion of action arising amongst individual members of the club. Affected by these considerations, I purpose taking the course I have above indicated. I do so in the full reliance that the great majority of the club will be just—I need not say generous—enough to believe that my resignation involves no admission on my part of the correctness of the award given. Permit me to add that I look forward with confidence to the time when I shall be fully absolved from having acted in any way causing me to deserve the censure of honourable men.—I remain, your obedient servant, GEORGE CHETWYND." My lords and gentlemen, it is my painful duty now to move that the resignation tendered be accepted by the club. In so doing there is one agreeable task which comes as a relief from the extremely painful and serious duties which have been cast on me and my colleagues in this action; and that is to say that we fully endorse the statement contained in Sir George Chetwynd's letter as to the complete manner in which to our minds he was dissociated from those graver charges that were made against him—(hear, hear)—and I ought, I think, in justice to add that we did not, and do not, place upon certain portions of the charges the same interpretation which has been placed upon them by the legal advisers of Sir George Chetwynd in one of the documents you have before you. As no one wishes to adress the club, I will move that the resignation of Sir George Chetwynd be accepted by the club.

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

The Duke of Portland asked whether the stewards intended to make any inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Hammond in having made a large present to Wood. Mr. Lowther replied that the stewards would make careful inquiry into various matters, which had been brought before the arbitrators.

A vote of thanks to the stewards was carried unanimously.

THE SHAH'S OPINION OF ENGLAND.

THE *Daily Telegraph* prints an account of the Shah's impressions of his visit to London, gathered evidently from the interpreter:—

A most profound effect has been produced on the mind of the Shah by London as a city. After his sail up the Thames, he says that he realises for the first time the fact that London is a vast port. He also now looks upon it as the capital of the world. Nasered-Din has been greatly struck by the vast and orderly crowds. His Majesty found, he avers, everywhere a most kindly, good-humoured, well-conducted throng who have excelled all peoples in the art of declaring in a dignified, becoming manner the enthusiasm they felt for their future King and the welcome they generously accorded to their present guest. This, his Majesty has been again and again pleased to remark, is one of the most gratifying sights he has witnessed since he left his country, and one he is not likely soon to forget. His Majesty is not, however, without a reflective and philosophical vein of thought. When one of the Persian courtiers, pointing to the vast crowds lining the streets, observed "*Bandagan-i-Aali!*"—"Oh, chief of the servants of the Most High! what an ocean of people, and to think no one knows their names" the Shah repeated with a pathetic sigh that line of Saadi:—

"Basi jan ba lab amad kih kas bar-o na giryast,"

which, being interpreted, is:

"Many a soul to lip has leapt (i.e. died)
"And no man known, and no man wept."

His Majesty experiences, he says, special delight in the society of the English aristocracy. His idea of the "English gentleman" is that he is by nature modest and retiring, dislikes display, and only with great difficulty reveals to a stranger the best side of his character, generally, indeed, as the result of a positive effort. One is always adding, he declares, to the credit side of the Englishman's social and intellectual account. What most of all, however, calls forth his enthusiastic admiration is the mysterious circumstance that the destinies of a world-wild empire like ours, with its myriads of human beings and endless conflicting interests should be shaped and directed by a few bashful, retiring individuals attired in plain black clothes, with unlovely top hats, who, were they to transgress any of the criminal laws of their country, would be arrested by a vulgar policeman, and put in prison like a common offender.

Of the Princess of Wales he has not hesitated to speak as *Durr-i-Yatim*—"an unparalleled Pearl"; and he has been heard to call England *Lala-zar*—"the land of tulips." But he is so far true to Oriental habits and traditions that he does not, and cannot, admire their style of evening dress. Never does his Majesty cease to deplore the modes which prevail, to his perpetual surprise in the European world of fashion and which permit the most correct and noble dames to wear robes and even dresses far to lavish, according to Persian thought, in what they reveal. Since he has been, in his own phrase, *Ibn-us-sabil*—"a son of the road," or a traveller, he has grown more and more accustomed to these garments, but he will never be morally reconciled to them. The Shah-in-Shah, who has reviewed soldiers enough in his time, is reported to have expended upon our Horse Guards, Life Guards, and Coldstream Guards his most enthusiastic eulogy. But as for our music, he secretly says of it *in pashm ast*—"that is all rubbish" (literally, "cotton wool").

And yet the Shah has been struck with the sweet accents of the English people in general, and has spoken of us as *Khush-ada*—"pleasant-voiced." Another thing with which the Shah was very agreeably struck was the exquisite taste shown in the floral wealth of London generally, and the rose decorations in particular, which were a feature at most of the entertainments provided for him, especially at that of the Empire Theatre. The abundance and variety of the roses elicited several complimentary remarks; for his Majesty is gifted with an artistic eye, and, like most Orientals, is passionately fond of flowers. Persia, of course, is the classic land of the rose and the nightingale; but more than once his Majesty has exclaimed, *Im Gulistan ast*—"This is the real Land of Roses!" The newspapers which represent the English people, he says, have spoken of him, he finds, in an equally courteous and dignified tone, looking upon him exclusively as the guest of the nation, and shaping their conduct towards him in strict accordance with the most refined hospitality.

DHULIP SINGH has again sent a manifesto to the native papers at Lahore asking for contributions of money from the people of the Punjab and others throughout India. It is styled "A Royal Proclamation."

INTIMATION has been received in Calcutta by telegram from Darjiling that owing to a slip and break two transhipments are necessary on the Darjiling-Himalayan line.

NINE second-class cruisers, provided for under the Naval Defence Act will, it has been arranged, be built for the Navy by private shipbuilding firms. The contracts have been let to the N... Construction and Armaments Company, ... the Palmer Company, Jarrow; the ... Company, Elswick; the Gl... Company, Port Glasgow; ... (John Elder and Co...

THE FIGHT WITH THE DERVISHES.

MR. STANHOPE answered a number of questions regarding the state of affairs in the Soudan and on the Egyptian frontier in the House of Commons on the 11th instant. The estimated invading force he said, is 6,000 men with 800 camels, and it is now 33 miles north of Wady Halfa. The Sirdar (Sir Francis Grenfell) is at Assouan, towards which point reinforcements, including some British troops, are proceeding. As it has been found necessary, in consequence of these movements, to strengthen the garrison in Upper Egypt, to more battalions—the Dorsetshire Regiment, from Malta, and the Shropshire Regiment, from Cyprus—have been ordered to proceed temporarily, to Egypt. Thereupon Sir George Campbell inquired whether the obligation on the part of Her Majesty's Government to defend Egypt implies that the defence is to be made at the expense of the British taxpayers; and Mr. Stanhope's reply was, "The obligation remains exactly as it was." To Mr. Labouchere's demand for a definition of "a dervish," as contradistinguished from an inhabitant of the Soudan, the Ministerial answer was, "I am afraid I cannot define a dervish; but, whatever a dervish may mean, a force of dervishes is at present invading Egypt, and that is the fact we have to deal with."

Telegrams of the 7th instant said that the dervishes continue to move slowly northwards, but were closely watched by Colonel Wodehouse and the gunboats. The following further reinforcements were ordered to Assouan:—The 11th Soudanese Battalion, under Major Macdonald, from Suakin, will march across the desert from Kosseir to Keneh, reaching Luxor on July 20. The Royal Irish Rifles will leave Alexandria to-morrow, if river transport be available, to inspire confidence in the riverain population. Major Home goes as staff officer with the British force, while Colonel Quick and Captains Appelbe and Gordon will immediately join General Grenfell's staff.

Colonel Wodehouse reported that, on July 9, he was at Adendan with the ninth battalion, Major Donne being at Bellami with the tenth, and Captain Kempster being posted between them. The cavalry occupied the enemy's deserted camp, evacuated on the previous day, and found several men, women, and children dying of exhaustion. A picket of the ninth battalion was surprised, the men being killed. The Emir Mahomet Abu was shot. Colonel Wodehouse ordered the west bank of the Nile to be cleared of all its inhabitants and of food, as far as Assouan. No reinforcements for Wad El N'jumi's force had yet passed Wady Halfa, although it is reported that 500 men under the Emir Wad Said are following; but their position is unknown. Colonel Wodehouse was still engaged in obstructing the enemy's attempts to obtain water. The attitude of the natives is good. The following troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Assouan:—The Welsh Regiment, the 20th Hussars, and the Mounted Infantry, with details of Artillery and Engineers. The officers on leave returned.

Colonel Wodehouse telegraphed from Adendan as follows on the 10th inst:—

"No reinforcements have reached the enemy yet. Our Shaggieh post at Serra has killed 30 of the enemy during a skirmish. A picket of the 13th Battalion has surprised a watering party and killed 11 men. There has been hardly any advance of the enemy during the last three days. Our casualties include only two men wounded." General Grenfell and his staff have arrived at Assouan. The Nile has commenced to rise here.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE VOLUNTEERS.

A LARGE company assembled in the grounds of Holly Hedge House, Blackheath, on Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of the opening of the new head-quarters of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion of the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), by Lord Wolseley.

Lord Wolseley congratulated the Colonel and all ranks belonging to the Battalion on the satisfactory results attained during the past year. (Applause.) The Colonel had told them a good deal about the various duties performed by the Battalion, and how much they had done to perfect themselves in the various matters connected with military work and tactics, and he would only say that he fully endorsed all that had been said, especially as to the advisableness of associating, when it was possible, the Reserve Forces of this country with her Majesty's Regular Army. He regretted very much that it had not been possible to do that this year. He was not, however, aware of the reason; but, as a rule, whenever they asked for the reason why any particular movement had not been carried out, or any particular object, military or otherwise, had not been performed in this country, they were generally referred to her Majesty's Treasury. The reason was, generally, "because we are not able to find the necessary money required for the purpose." (Hear, hear.) He thought the construction of that drill hall was an example to many of the Corps of the neighbourhood an example which he earnestly hoped might be followed by many of those who had not already obtained suitable head-quarters, such as the hall in which they were then assembled. Its construction did the greatest possible credit to all those who designed and carried it out at considerable expense. Although he had not been asked to appeal to them for funds, he thought it would be but becoming on the part of people in that neighbourhood to put their hands in their pockets to help, as far as their means would allow, in the meritorious work of paying off the small debt which rested on the building. It was the duty of everyone to contribute either in purse or person to the defences of the country. They all bore taxes, whether soldiers or civilians, but in addition to paying taxes the Volunteers came forward, without receiving any pay that went into their individual pockets, gave up much of their time, and many devoted a considerable amount of their money to the furtherance of the objects of the Volunteer movement, which in other words, was contributing to the defence of the country. If they only contemplated for one moment what would be the position of the country if they did not possess the Volunteer Force, and if it were not in such an efficient condition as at present, he thought they would be more willing to contribute to the Volunteer Force than they had been during late years. The Volunteer Force saved them having a large Army, and if it were suddenly to disappear from this country, it would be absolutely necessary, and the bounden duty of any Government in office, to increase her Majesty's Army, and that would entail a considerable expense to the country and increase the taxation of the country; therefore, men in his position were justified in asking for support for such an institution as that. The consolidation of the hitherto scattered companies of the Battalion would not only considerably reduce the expense of the Corps, but add to its efficiency in military work. (Applause.) He hoped the Battalion might go on and prosper in the future as it had in the past. He reminded them that it belonged to one of the most distinguished regiments in her Majesty's Army, a regiment with which he had had the good fortune to be associated on many occasions, and which bore a splendid record on its colours. He hoped that Volunteer Battalion would emulate the deeds and the efficiency of the Regular Battalions with which it was now so intimately associated. A great step had recently been taken by the Lord Mayor of London to complete the equipment of the Volunteer Force. (Applause.) He did not know what was the exact intention of his Lordship—whether he intended that the money he hoped to raise, and which he (Lord Wolseley) was sure he would raise, because the Lord Mayor was a man of energy and determination, and succeeded in all he put his hand to—he did not know whether he intended restricting that money especially to the Metropolitan Volunteers or meant to extend it—some of it, at least—to the outstanding corps like that to which those present belonged. They should remember that it was by no means necessary for the Volunteer Force to be equipped like the Regulars. He could not imagine anything more ridiculous than to furnish Volunteers with all the requirements of the Regulars. If the great Volunteer Force were required absolutely for military purposes in this country, it could only be required in case of invasion, and that could not extend over a period of more than a fortnight. If ever there were invasion, the ultimate fate of this country, whether we remained an independent nation or not, was a matter which would be certainly decided within the period he had referred to; therefore, it would be only necessary to provide the Volunteers with such equipment as would enable them, with comfort to themselves and credit to the country, to take the field for a short time. In concluding, he declared the building open.

A SURPRISE is said to... Commission and th... so the gossi... an ap...

SPORTING NOTES.

When that grand sultan of the Blankney paddocks Hermit joins the great equine majority in the ordinary course of events Galopin, sire of the mighty St. Simon will still rule the roast, and he bids fair to prove as remunerative as has the Newminster horse. While Donovan lives there is little chance of the name of the Derby victor of 1875 as a sire being forgotten. In addition to Donovan Galopin's achievements as a sire will be transmitted to perpetuity by the maid of his granddaughters, those charming fillies Carolina and Steroxina. Despite the failure of Friar's Balsam in his three-year-old engagements purchases of blood-stock still fetch big prices for Hermit's get, as witness yesterday's sales at Newmarket, when two of his yearlings were begotten from Princess Mary II. and Maherajah realised 1,550gs. and 1,500gs. respectively, while those whose paternity belongs either to Hermit or Galopin from Bonnie Doon, realised 1,950gs. and the twenty lot of seven averaged just 1,118gs. apiece. The highest priced yearling sold yesterday was a young Sterling colt, who was picked up by Mortimer for 3,250gs.

Hermit another son of the Blankney lord of the harem was successful in the time-honoured Chesterfield Stakes, in which he disposed of the claims of the Derby victor, the useful Loup, and Seabreeze's sister, the racing-like Riviera. The defeat of the latter was rather a revelation to those who saw her win at Hackbridge. There is no doubt that Heaume is very smart, and his victory makes out Surefoot to be of surpassing excellence. Memoir, for whom the Duke of Portland gave 1,500gs. at Hampton Court, is a full Simon filly, but she scarcely ran up to expectations raised by her trials.

Antibes, another sister to Seabreeze, revenged Miriam's defeat by beating Pioneer in the Midsummer Plate. The latter ran very shiftily, and if he had the heart of a mouse he might have landed the odds betted on him. As it was, directly Watts asked him the momentous question he fairly cut it, and Antibes, who had to be ridden, got home comfortably, the layers of odds, as might have been expected, receiving a severe floorer. Merry Monk and Marvel won the races I assigned to them, and other favourites who got home were St. Helen, King Monmouth, and Lord Douglas.

The list of winning owners on the French turf, up to the end of June, has just been published. For flat races no one comes near M. Lupin, who has won this year, in round numbers, £15,000. M. Delamarre comes next with £10,000, then Baron Soubeyran with a little under, £8,000. M. Ledat stands at the head of steeplechase winners with £9,000, most of which is due to the victory of Le Torpilleur in the Grand International. Next comes Baron Finot with £6,000, and then M. Fould with less than £5,000.

Cricketers in France have not always had pleasant experiences. "St. Denis," writing in *Land and Water*, instances one or two curious incidents. On one occasion a French private was watching a game when a hit was made. He put out his leg to stop what he at first supposed to be an indiarubber, and what he afterwards thought was a cannon-ball. His sufferings were only equalled by his wrath. He drew his sword-bayonet and set out in pursuit of the batter. It was with the greatest difficulty and a glass of *eau sucree* that he could be pacified.

How very changeable luck is on the Turf. Last year the Duke of Westminster won £18,000 in stakes; in 1886 he secured over £24,000. This year he has scarcely won a race. The Duke of Beaufort, in 1887, won nearly £16,000; but up to the present time the Badminton hoops have not been seen in front.

Tom Hales, the crack jockey of Australia, who has so frequently carried the light blue and white jacket to victory in the big colonial races, would have liked to undertake the trip with Mr. White's horses to England. He is, however, a martyr to bronchitis, and an English winter was accordingly dead against him. Mr. White himself, who has been in very bad health lately, was reported at death's door early in May, but he is better, and is about again.

A statistician in Sydney has calculated that up to January last Mr. James White had won £86,555 in stakes, of which Tom Hales rode winners representing nearly £55,600. If the last Sydney and Melbourne ten days' autumn racing be included, the total must be over £90,000, with £60,000 as the record of the jockey.

Mr. J. Eden Savill, the owner of Ringmaster, wrote to a prominent Melbourne Pressman some time back (says the *Australian Sporting Chronicle* correspondent) to the effect that he had carefully watched the two-mile racing in this country in a perfectly business-like and unprejudiced manner, and was perfectly certain that if one or two rich Australian owners could be induced to send over three or four good horses they could win the principal long-distance races in England.

Mr. Savill goes on to say:—"They do not even try to train for them here, and they are simply miserable farces. The climate and ground are far and away better than ours for training. I have proved this, and tested horses as to what they can do here, by buying two or three cheap casts off, and I am quite sure, however fit I could get them in Australia, I could get them fitter here."

Mr. Savill practised what he preached. He commissioned a Melbourne friend to buy him Ringmaster, who was shipped in an English mail steamer, it was said, to Western Australia. The little horse, however, never landed at the last Australian port of call, and some months afterwards it oozed out that the nag was in England, a disclosure that created some astonishment.

Just at the present time when Lord Marcus Beresford's starting is causing considerable conversation in the turf world, it is worth mention that the official starter has before now been severely called over the coals by the Stewards. The principal case was in connection with the Derby of 1862, which was won by Caractacus. Lord Stamford, the owner of Ensign, objected to Mr. Snewing's colt, on the ground that with the exception of his own horse and three others, not one had gone the course.

Lord Stamford's objection was not made in time. According to the then 66th rule of racing, it ought to have been lodged within a quarter of an hour of the race. It was, however, the opinion of Admiral Rous that had the objection been made within the proper time the Stewards would have had no alternative but to declare the race void, and all bets and forfeits would have been cancelled. As four horses had run the right course, they could not order the race to be run over again, and if one of those had been placed by the judge the contest would have been awarded to the leader.

The Stewards, however, gave the following decision:—It having been represented to the Stewards by Lord Stamford that Mr. McGeorge started the horses for the Derby Stakes in advance of the starting post, leaving Ensign and three other horses behind, we hereby severely reprimand Mr. McGeorge, and we intimate to him that a repetition of such offence will justify his immediate dismissal.—(Signed) Portsmouth Coventry, H. J. Rous, A. Heathcote, C. H. Carew.

It is to be regretted that there will be no yacht race for the America Cup this fall. It appears that Lord Dunraven sent his challenge for a race under a misapprehension of the new rules, and he takes upon himself the full responsibility for the failure of the race. His boat (the Valkyrie) will, however, cross the [illegible] in the hope of meeting some of the crack [illegible]hts, and I have little doubt a contest will

[illegible] the Chairman of the America Cup [illegible] in his opinion, the New York [illegible] to offer a handsome Cup to [illegible], valued at £490, is to [illegible] management of the [illegible]en to the Valkyrie [illegible]ve all decided [illegible]test.

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THE ATLAS MOUNTAINS (MOROCCO), NORTH AFRICA.—Mr. Harold Crichton-Browne, in a letter from the Atlas Mountains, says:—"The Kaid of Demnet treated us so well that we desired, on leaving, to make him some acknowledgment, and presented him with . . . . a bottle of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' with which he was much pleased."—*The World*, September 12, 1888.

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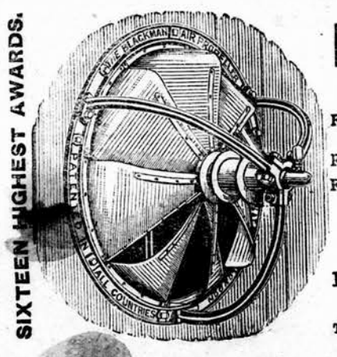
BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

SIXTEEN HIGHEST AWARDS.



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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION and DEBILITY are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which are so arranged as to convey a continuous electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

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For Full Price Lists and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM: NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

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194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d PACKETS AND 6d IS 2s 6d TINS EVERYWHERE
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
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A Skin Without Blemish

EVERYWHERE a network of sudorific ducts, veins, and pores, the skin constantly renews itself, and not only with its ceaseless desquamation, but with its natural functional action, eliminates all waste, accumulation, and disease. Hence, a skin without blemish means more than beauty; it means health.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, cure every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

My wife has been suffering from chronic eczema for two years. First we took advice from our local doctors, then she went to one in one of the first Skin Hospitals, and at last, being nearly "done up," she went to one of the most eminent physicians, but all in vain. She then determined to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in one week after taking them she was able to walk and attend to her regular duties as lady of the house, and after the second week, I must say, there was no sign of eczema to be seen. W. P. W. Full address of Messrs. NEWBERY.

Allow me to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the good which your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done me. I have suffered for the past three years of eczema of the hands and arms, and have endured a great amount of suffering, and expended untold sums of money on doctors, attending various skin hospitals, and also on remedies of one kind or another, but all to no purpose, as my arms got worse instead of better; in fact, they were perfectly loathsome to behold. At last I was persuaded by a lady friend of mine to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three packages, the disease disappeared like magic.

ELIZABETH EDWARDS, Buckingham Road, N.

When I wrote you last year I was suffering with a very bad leg. It was swollen to more than twice its natural size, and broke out in four great sores, attended with most intense itching. Added to this, I had most dreadful attacks of sick headache. All my friends thought my work was done, when seeing CUTICURA REMEDIES advertised, I procured a set, which, I can thankfully say, quite cured my leg, and I have never had a sick headache since. Indeed, I was never better in my life than I am now. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter.

ELIZA PAYNE, Nurse, Castleston, Fairford.

Sold by all Chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

For TWENTY FIVE YEARS has maintained its **world-wide reputation** as the **ONLY SAFE RELIABLE PHOSPHORIC REMEDY** ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

IT CURES Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
CURES Kidney and Liver Complaints.
CURES all Blood Disorders.
CURES Consumption and General Debility.
CHECKS all Wasting of the Vital Forces,
From whatever cause arising.

The **EFFECT** of this Standard **PHOSPHORIC** Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is **Really Marvellous.**

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself, restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, and whilst pleasant to the taste, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a Feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, shewing the importance of its action on the Organs of Nutrition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate of Merit, at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, where all Countries were Exhibitors and the only Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS!—None is genuine unless every bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words "DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England," engraved thereon.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable TESTIMONIALS from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that, in the World of scientific research, no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each by all Chemists throughout the World.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD. LONDON. N.W.

"MOLLISCORIUM."

For Softening, Preserving and Waterproofing
HARNESS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.,
ALSO FOR OILING CARRIAGE AXLES.

HARNESS COMPOSITION.

For Nourishing the Leather and producing a Brilliant Polish.

BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

For Maintaining a Beautiful Black.

May be ordered through any House in the Trade, either here or in the United Kingdom.

VANNER & PREST, Manufacturers and Patentees, London.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.

Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S Cocoa. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa may claim at once that it is not pure.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"It is entirely free from any poison or metallic impregnation, does not contain any injurious ingredient and is a good, safe, and useful medicine.—ALFRED SWAINE TAYLOR, M.D., F.R.S., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology."

"The Hon. Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy of India prescribes Clarke's Blood Mixture largely, and speaks highly of its efficacy in skin affections, &c. On this account we wrote asking if you could supply the Mixture for dispensing purposes."—Letter from A. John & Co., Druggists, &c., Agra, India, June 1888.

West Cowes, Isle of Wight September, 1888.

"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling, because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, gratefully yours,

"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

GOLD MEDAL-PARIS 1878

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS

SOLD BY ALL STATIONERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

WOOLS & SILKS

Fancy Wools
Real Kashmyr Wools,
Embroidery Silks, &c., &c

The Providence Mills Spinning Co., Bradford, Yorkshire, England, guarantee the full weight of 8oz. to the lb. Their Wools & Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the best quality and pure and dye. Write for the Samples (which may be kept without charge) and you will at once see the advantages of buying direct from the Spinner, the saving being at least 3d. in the 1s.

FOR KNITTING &c.

For WEAK NERVES

It has been proved that "Electricity," when properly applied, can cure the most obstinate disorders of the Nerves, Stomach, Liver & Kidneys, whether of long or recent standing.

Mr. C. B. HARNESS, of the British Association of Medical Electricians is the only Medical Electrician in the United Kingdom whose appliances are recommended by the leading Scientific and Medical Authorities.

ELECTROPATHIC BATTERY BELT

is guaranteed to produce a mild unperceptible constant current of Electricity, and is a safeguard against tropical diseases. *It restores impaired vitality* and speedily expresses

Health and Manly Vigour.

Testimonials and Pamphlet post free. Mr. C. B. Harness.

THE MEDICAL BATTERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

52, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

Advice by letter free of charge.

For TORPID LIVER

TRADE MARK.

G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS

Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.

Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions, and a Diploma of Special Merit.

MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—

BIRMINGHAM.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne

Is patronised by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

☞ CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for Dr. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitutes.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE

1 sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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of Anti-Bilious Remedies
Dr GUILLIÉ'S
Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over **60 YEARS** in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine **Dr Guillié's Elixir and Pills** bear the signature **Paul Gage.**

Wholesale: **PAUL GAGE, M.D.**
9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE,
DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexis,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S
CELEBRATED PILLS,
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE
OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Cº, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.
And all good Chemists.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases
SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
Dr GIBERT'S
Depuratory iodorised DRAGÉES & SYRUP
AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Lafitte (Paris)
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Dr FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH
VERITABLES GRAINS *de Santé* du docteur FRANCK
CONSTIPATION!
HEADACHE!
CONGESTION!
The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
Wholesale, LEROY, 91, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris.

ASTHMA & CATARRH
CURED BY THE
Cigarettes Espic
Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
Madras: Barrie & Cº; *Bombay*: Kemp & Cº; *Calcutta*: Dumaine
WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy
The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour
Approved by the United Medical Profession
Awarded various Medals
Dose: For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.
Many Testimonials received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism
Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S
Adhesive Blistering Tissue
Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cº, Paris**

Chlorosis-Wasting diseases
Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
& of soluble meat
Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

Brou's Injection hygienic
infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
of Copaiba & tar
These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**
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FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S

CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campign Watches, sold as follows:—

	Rs.
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER RAILWAY REGULATOR	16
„ HUNTING „ „ „ „	17
„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „ „	18
SILVER OPEN FACE „ „	28
„ HUNTING „ „	29
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(*Guarantee One Year.*)	
METAL OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY	20
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„ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	22
FINE SILVER OPEN FACE KEYLESS LEVER, I. QLY	35
„ „ HUNTING „ „	38
„ „ CUT HUNTING „ „ „	40
(*Guarantee Three Years.*)	

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

"The Worst Complexion is improved by the daily use of Pears' Soap."

Pears'
Transparent
SOAP

Produces Soft, White and Beautiful Hands; keeps the Skin Soft as Velvet, and free from Redness and Roughness.

Mrs. LANGTRY writes:—"I have pleasure in stating that I have used Pears' Soap for some time, and prefer it to any other.

Not an Emulsion and consequently does not contain an equal quantity of (or any) water charged for at the price of Oil.

PETER MÖLLER'S
MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL — REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
COD LIVER OIL.
Preserved in its pristine purity by Capsuled bottles.
As the natural very pale colour & the slight taste, a pleasant one.
The pure world renowned Oil, perfected in one operation; consequently needing no after manipulations—usually covers for imperfections.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!
SLACK & BROWNLOW'S
WORLD FAMED
FILTERS

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

Result of a 2s. 6d. Investment.

From the "Chelmsford News."

ANOTHER case is that of **Mrs. MARY ANN HALLS,** of Wardley, Uppingham, whose husband had been a resident of Rutland County for over forty years. His calling is that of a shepherd, and it is safe to say that no one is better known in all the country about Wardley than John Halls. He is universally respected as an industrious and honest man, and what he says may be relied upon.

"**Mr. HALLS** writes that, while he does not seek notoriety, he feels that the following facts should be made public for the benefit of others. What he states is well known to his neighbours among whom the almost miraculous recovery of his wife has caused no little excitement. This case is so remarkable, that one lady who had heard of it came all the way from London to satisfy herself by a personal visit of the truth of the astonishing reports which had reached her. In reciting the particulars of the case, we can do no better than use Mr. Halls' own statement. He says:—'For over eighteen years my wife was an intense sufferer from rheumatism. Much of the time her hands, elbows, knees, and feet were swollen to two or three times their usual size, so that she was unable to walk or dress herself. She was, in fact, absolutely helpless. Her joints became so stiff at times that she could not move them. During these periods she suffered the most intense agony, and in all these long years she was never entirely free from pain, either day or night. Different remedies were recommended to her, all of which she tried, but got no relief. Our family doctor said there was no help for her, and that her case was incurable. She and I had given up all hope of her ever recovering her health, or being again free from pain. She had suffered so long that she had become thoroughly disheartened. Just before last Christmas we read in a newspaper an article copied from the *London Magazine of Chemistry and Medicine*, which gave particulars of the wonderful cure, by St. Jacobs Oil, of Edward Evans, whose case was similar to my wife's. As we had for years tried everything we had heard of, she concluded to try this remedy also; and I sent to the Great Britain Branch of the proprietors—The Charles A. Vogeler Co., 45 Farringdon Road, London—for a bottle of it. The Oil was first applied to her hands, which had for many years been so fearfully deformed as to be almost without shape. Before she had used the contents of one bottle, to our amazement and joy the swelling disappeared, and her crippled hands once more assumed their natural shape. You may well look astonished at what I say, but I am relating facts to you,' remarked Mr. Halls. 'She then applied the remedy to the joints of the limbs and feet, and, marvellous as it may seem, the swelling and pain, which had withstood all treatment, began to disappear, and, before the contents of this one bottle had been used, the swelling, stiffness, and pain, with which she had been afflicted for nearly twenty years, vanished as if by magic. She recovered the full use of her limbs, hands, and feet. She can walk as well as ever she could in her life. She now attends to her household duties regularly, and sleeps soundly at night, while for years and years she had not known what it was to have a good night's rest. She is free from pain, and is completely cured; and all this was brought about by a single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. I tell you frankly that I believe this remedy has no equal in the world. It has brought comfort and happiness to my home, and I advise everyone suffering from pain to try it. The 2s. 6d. I spent for a bottle was the best investment I ever made in my life.' Mrs. Halls personally confirmed everything that her husband had said, and could scarcely say enough in praise of this remarkable agency of healing which had rescued her from her sufferings."

The *Christian Globe* says:—"A man employed at the Central Fish Market, London, was for three years helpless with rheumatism, and after having been sent to three different hospitals was declared incurable. After three days' use of St. Jacobs Oil he could use his arm without pain. Continuing the use of it, all pain, swelling, and stiffness, disappeared. He is now cured, and at work."

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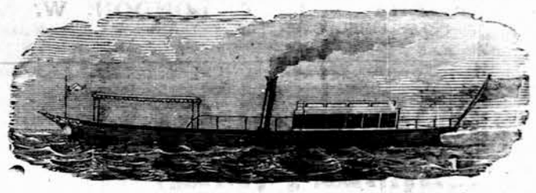

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